

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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1. AT THE AGE OF SEVEN. 2. AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN; WITH HER YOUNGEST BROTHER, PRINCE JOACHIM. 3. AT THE AGE OF SEVEN.
4. AS SHE IS TO-DAY: THE PRINCESS AS SECOND-IN-COMMAND OF THE DEATH'S HEAD HUSSARS.
5. AT THE AGE OF TEN. 6. AT THE AGE OF NINE; WITH HER BROTHERS. 7. AT THE AGE OF TEN.

THE ROYAL BRIDE OF THE WEEK: PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR, AT VARIOUS AGES.

Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, only daughter of the German Emperor, whose marriage to Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg, only surviving son of the Duke of Cumberland, takes place on May 24, was born in the Marble Palace, Potsdam, on September 13, 1892.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY REICHARD AND LINDNER, VOIGT, TUPICAL, AND SCHAARWÄCHTER.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Via **HOOK OF HOLLAND** (British Royal Mail Route) Daily by Turbine Steamers. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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MAY 25th, 1913.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

D MORRISON (Picton, Ontario, Canada).—The solution is 1. P to B 7th. P takes P; 2. P to B 8th (a Rook), etc. If Black play 1. P takes B, 2. P to B 8th (a Bishop), etc.; if 1. K to B 6th, P to B 8th (a Knight); and if 1. K to Q 3rd, 2. P to B 8th (a Queen) (ch), etc.

J SAMUELS (Empire Theatre, Brooklyn, U.S.A.).—If in a three-move there is a way of mating in two moves, from which Black has no escape, the problem is unsound. If, however, merely some one or other move of Black's leads to a mate in two, while his strongest defence can only be overcome in three, and then only in one particular way, the problem is quite sound. As regards your new two-move, have you considered what our solvers would say to such a key-move as 1. Kt takes Q?

S F JOHNSON (Reading).—You can claim any piece you like, however many of them may be on the board. It is usual, of course, to claim a Queen, but there are cases, most of them in problems, where the selection of another piece is necessary.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3501 received from Laurent Changuin (Vredenburg, C.C.); of No. 3503 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3504 from R. T. Marsh (B.C.); of No. 3505 from W. Lillie (Marple); F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), and F. Williams (Sheffield); of No. 3508 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. R. Pickering, J. Orford (Liverpool), F. Glanville (High Wycombe), F. Williams, and W. C. D. Smith (Northampton).

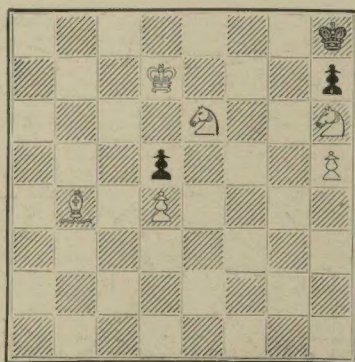
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3509 received from J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), R. Wooters (Canterbury), J. Churcher (Southampton), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. Green (Boulton), J. Fowler, H. Grasett Baldwin, W. E. Harrison (Leeds), H. S. Brandreth (Montreux), W. Winter (Medstead), Blair H. Cochrane (Harting), F. Glanville, E. J. Winter-wood (Paignton), J. Deering (Chahara), J. C. Gemmell (Campholme), R. Murphy (Wexford), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), Captain Challice, A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Carlton Club), L. Schlu (Vienna), J. C. Ha (Hertford), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), J. Gamble (Bellast), F. W. Atchinson (Lincoln), J. Verrall (Rednall), and H. J. M.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3508.—By RUDDOLF L'HERMET.

WHITE. 1. Q to K 8th. 2. Mates accordingly. BLACK. Any move.

PROBLEM No. 3501.—By H. RODNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. H. COLK and W. WARD.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	20. B to K 5th	20. B to K 2nd
2. Kt to K 3rd	2. Kt to Q 3rd	21. P to K 4th	21. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	3. P to Q 4th	22. Q to K 3rd	22. Q to K 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	4. Kt takes K P	23. Q to K 3rd	23. Q to K 3rd
5. P takes P	5. P to Q 3rd	24. B to B 3rd	24. B to B 3rd
6. P takes P	6. P takes P	25. Q takes B	25. Q takes B
7. Castles	7. Castles	26. Q to Q 3rd	26. Q to Q 3rd
		27. Kt to Q 4th	27. Kt to Q 4th
		28. Kt to K 4th	28. Kt to K 4th
		29. P takes P	29. P takes P
		30. K to K 2nd	30. K to K 2nd
		31. K (K 2) to Q 2nd	31. K (K 2) to Q 2nd
		32. Q to B 5th	32. Q to B 5th

The opening is a little out of the beaten track, but the game is at least an even one.

11. R to K 5th. Kt to K 4th. 12. B takes Kt. P takes B.

If now K takes B, then 13. B takes Kt; P. K takes B; 14. Q to Q 4th (ch), winning back the piece with a Pawn to the good.

13. Kt takes Kt. P takes Kt. 14. Q to K 5th. K to K 5th. 15. Q to R 5th. P to Q 4th. 16. Q to R 6th. P to H 3rd.

If P takes B, 17. R takes B; K to K 3rd; 18. Q to B 6th (ch); K to Kt 3rd; 19. R to K 3rd, ought to bring matters to a speedy conclusion.

17. B to Q 3rd. R to B 2nd. 18. B to Kt 6th. R to H 3rd. 19. Q to R 4th. R to Kt 2nd.

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OUR LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.

WHEN, with our issue of April 19, we gave a special Woman's Supplement, we mentioned that similar supplements would occasionally be given in the future. The first stage of this promise we fulfil this week by giving another Ladies' Supplement in colour and photogravure. It deals with various subjects that are of interest to our feminine readers, including fashions, gardening, and pet dogs. A double-page in colour, showing examples of Chinese porcelain, will appeal especially to collectors of Oriental china. The gardening article, which is devoted to the various forms of shrubby spiraeas, is written by Mrs. C. W. Earle, author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden," and one of the best-known women writers on horticultural matters. The fashion illustrations deal with mantles, morning hats and dresses, chignon effects, and summer dresses for young girls, suitable for afternoons at Ranelagh. The pet dog illustrated this week is the Pomeranian.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET." AT DALY'S.

A SETTING quite fresh for musical comedy and very picturesque; a score not so elaborate as usual, but rich in dainty melody, and a love-story artless enough for a cinema-drama, but agreeable just because of its innocence—these are the features which distinguish Mr. Edwardes' new production at Daly's, and give him the right to believe that he can count on adding one more to his long list of successes. Though the play is yet another importation from Hungary, its setting is Californian; indeed, its hero is a cowboy to whom the masquerading daughter of a millionaire is married straight away at a local marriage-market. That she should repudiate the sheriff's sale of herself when she finds it is not a joke; that her husband should follow her in sailor's guise to her father's gorgeously appointed yacht; that when the pair have kissed, and a happy ending seems imminent, the millionaire should forbid the union, and so opportunities should be secured of more duets of sentiment or misunderstanding for the principals, and more fun-making for their stage-companions—is not all this in keeping with musical-comedy conventions, and are we not always ready to excuse such naïveté of plot provided the music is charming and there are pretty dresses and faces, and gay dances, and plenty of comic relief? At Daly's we get these things: Mr. Jacob's music, of light texture, is refreshing and tuneful; and from him Miss Petras and Mr. Michaelis, as the romantic lovers, obtain a full supply of waltz-measures and duet-numbers to which their fine voices do justice. Nor can Miss Gertie Millar, here in happiest vein, complain of being neglected, for her horriple and polyglot turns should bring down the house at every performance. She pairs off with Mr. G. P. Huntley, once more welcome in the rôle of an amiable noodle. As foil to his finished art we have the broader humours of Mr. Berry; while the cast also includes Mr. Harry Dearth, who has a good sea song. It will be seen that the company at Daly's is exceptionally strong, and that all the favourites have been well looked after.

MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S "OTHELLO" REVIVAL.

The last revival of Mr. Forbes-Robertson's season of farewell came off last Monday night, when "Othello" was put into the bill at Drury Lane, and was received with that affectionate enthusiasm which the actor's audiences have shown all through this time of parting. But it cannot be said that as Othello, any more than as Shylock, the most charming of modern Hamlets shows to very great advantage. If Mr. Robertson lacks the ferocity called for in the case of the Jew, still less can he command the frenzied passion which should fire the great speeches of the Moor. There is dignity, and even majesty, in his Othello's address to the Senate, just as there is a wonderful picturesqueness in his make-up—the white robes he wears, the scimitar he carries. Authority breathes from every line of his figure and in every note of his sonorous voice as he bids the brawlers in the Cyprus scene "put up your bright swords." But the simile of the "Propontic" flood seems out of place as applied to his display of rage in the great acts of the play, and the cry for "Blood, blood!" comes strangely from so ascetic, so merely rhetorical an Othello. One outburst of feeling that carried conviction, that touched the heart or affected the nerves, would make all the difference, but it does not occur—till the death-scene. And so we never get from Mr. Robertson the suggestion of the wounded animal, the man in the throes of passion, flesh and blood writhing under torture. The Iago of Mr. J. H. Barnes has little of the fiend, little of the artist in crime, about him; he is stolid rather than superficially genial, pragmatic rather than subtle, and he is inclined far too much to drop his voice. The Desdemona of Miss Gertrude Elliott remains one of the actress's most affecting and satisfying Shakespearean readings.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Editor of "The Illustrated London News" wishes to inform would-be contributors that no outside firm whatever can guarantee the printing of drawings, photographs, articles, or stories in the editorial section of his paper, the choice of what shall appear being entirely a matter for his personal decision. No firm is authorised to act for "The Illustrated London News" as acceptor for publication of any editorial material, unless that firm is acting directly as agent for that paper. The Editor begs to inform his readers that he is always pleased to consider contributions of any kind which may be submitted to him direct.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THOSE wishing to run a Party System permanently, or for any considerable stretch of time, would be wise to use totally meaningless titles. A battle between the Jabberwock and the Snark can pretty well go on for ever. And there have been examples enough in history of antagonism between such arbitrary symbols, from the Blues and Greens of old Byzantium to the Light-Blues and Dark-Blues of the British Boat-Race. For instance, the terms Whig and Tory lasted much longer than the terms Liberal and Conservative are likely to last. They lasted longer because they meant less. Nay, they lasted longer because they came to mean almost the opposite of what they had meant. The word Whig originally meant something that is hard to translate into modern English; the nearest translation is "Calvinist crank." The word Tory meant something of which the exact translation is Fenian. The Whigs were the maddest of the Scotch Puritans who could be reconciled to no Government; hence the Cavaliers called their opponents Whigs, meaning that they were hopeless rebels. The Tories were the most irreconcilable of the native Irish; hence the Whigs called their opponents Tories, meaning that they were as backward as the Popish barbarians. We know that both these taunts were accepted as titles; and we know what they came to mean. The word Whig came to stand for a sumptuous and rather epicurean aristocracy, whose great fault was worldliness, whose great glory was toleration. They scoffed at religion, but they fought for Catholic Emancipation. But the word Whig still remains; and philologists still derive it from "whey" or sour milk, in memory of the white-faced and acid fanatics who would not, I will not say tolerate Catholics or even Anglicans, but who would not even consent to live in the same community with an incorrect Calvinist unless they could torture him into correct Calvinism.

The word Tory came at last to represent the whole stand of Protestantism against Catholicism; for George III., who said he would be beheaded or go back to Hanover rather than tolerate the Catholics; for the popular preacher who, on learning that Queen Victoria had agreed to tolerate Roman priests, publicly compared her to Jezebel with her priests of Baal, and hinted more or less delicately that the dogs might eat her yet. Nothing short of such examples can give any conception of the robust violence, the frightful vigilance, of the resistance then offered by the English Tories to the toleration of Catholicism. But the word Tory still remains; it is still the name of a place: an island off the wild Irish coast is still called Tory Island, in memory of those furious Popish Fenians that made a last stand for the Catholic creed. The words came to mean in politics exactly the opposite of what they meant in religion (that far more practical thing); and that is the advantage or disadvantage of using unmeaning, or, at least, uncomprehended words.

The chief difficulty of our modern Party names is that they really mean something. What they mean is rather vague; and in one case, at least, is a part of a loose and fallacious philosophy. But they mean just enough to make it uncomfortable for those who use the name and do the very contrary of the thing. No English Tory was likely to remind Lord Eldon that, being a Tory, he ought to be a Fenian. But

of Tariff Reform. No Whig hanger-on was likely to catechise Lord Holland on the correct Calvinism of his theology, or insist on his Lordship's keeping the Sabbath like a Covenanter. But there are still intelligent Liberals—Mr. Wedgwood, for instance—who cling to the notion that Liberalism ought to have some remote connection with liberty, and that for Liberal rulers to censor papers through a policeman, or lock up loafers with a *lettre de cachet* is at least illiberal even when it is not illegal. Even when it does not violate the Statute-Book, it does violate the dictionary.

A case almost stronger can be found in the badges and cries of County Council elections. These were inaugurated in what one may call the Rosebery epoch; when Fabians were "permeating" people; and people were, at the worst, a little shy of being permeated. Those who were very fond of Mr. Sidney Webb wanted to have more and more of him, so to speak, and called themselves Progressives. Those who could find the courage to confess that they were only moderately fond of Mr. Sidney Webb, hinted that a little of him went a long way, and called themselves Moderates. But this hazy half-agreement, this notion that we were all following the Fabian ideal, fast or slow, faded with the reign of Rosebery. Under the pressure of much more real questions (because much more moral questions) such as the South African War, it became more and more apparent that we were not all agreed even about the general direction; that it was not merely a relative matter of fast and slow. A dreadful whisper even began to get about that there were some people who were not fond of Mr. Sidney Webb at all. And there appeared as open enemies, not reluctant followers, of the Fabian ideal two very formidable figures.

One was much worse than the Fabian—was, indeed, a despicable cad. The other was much better than the Fabian—was, indeed, something very like the *anima naturaliter Christiana*. But, as I say, they were both formidable; and their dislike of Progressivism was positive and not negative. The first, or comparatively nasty person was the enterprising capitalist who objected to the regulation of the rich. The second, or comparatively nice person was the unenterprising labourer who objected to the regulation of the poor. But they both found it rather awkward to represent themselves by the old semi-progressive name. If the workman attacked the County Council, and even called himself a Moderate, he generally prefaced the noun with an adjective more suitable to revolutions. Meanwhile, the equally lawless capitalist was saying that all Socialists ought to be hanged, that the County Council ought to be shelled with artillery, that Mr. Sidney Webb ought to be hacked into a hundred pieces. And then, by way of justifying such words, he explained that he was a Moderate.



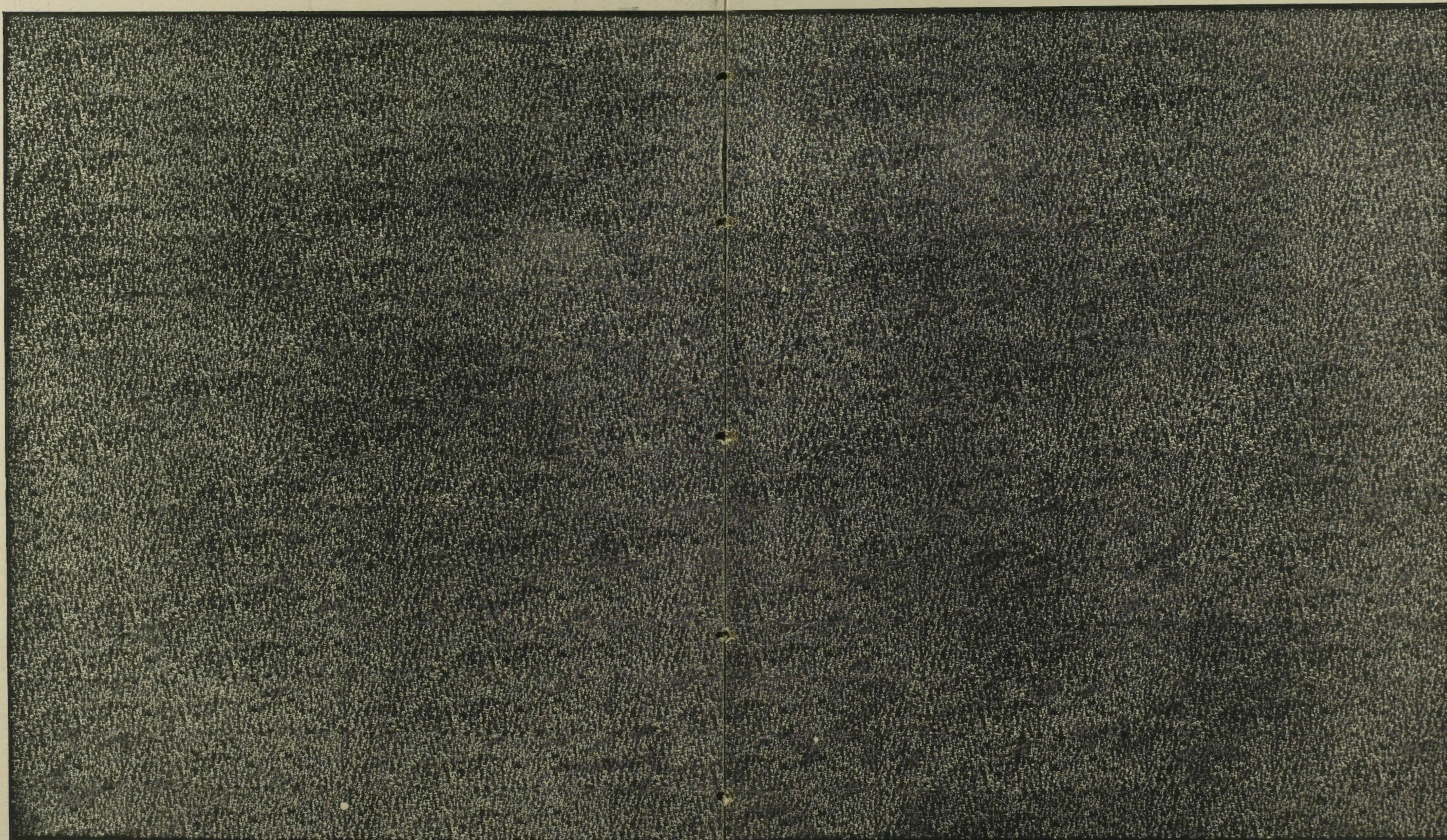
HOSTESS OF THE KING AND QUEEN FOR THE WEDDING OF HER DAUGHTER TO A BRITISH PRINCE; HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

The German Empress is entertaining a very brilliant company at the festivities in honour of the marriage of her only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, with Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg, only surviving son of the Duke of Cumberland. Among her most honoured guests, of course, are the King and Queen. The actual wedding takes place on May 24—first the civil ceremony and then the religious service. Before the civil ceremony the "Princess Crown" will be placed upon the bride's head by her mother. In the procession to the chapel the Emperor will lead the bridegroom's mother, the Duchess of Cumberland; while the Empress will be escorted by the Duke of Cumberland. The Empress, who is universally beloved, was known before her marriage, which took place at Berlin in 1881, as Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. She is a daughter of the late Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and sister of the present Duke. She was born at Dolzig in 1858.

there are still intelligent Conservatives—Lord Hugh Cecil, for instance—who do still think that Conservatism ought occasionally to conserve something, and not tumble head-over-heels after the new countries and the new capitalists to a rag-time tune

TO BRING HOME THE COST OF WAR: BULGARIA'S LOSSES IN SIX MONTHS MASSED TOGETHER.

ARRANGED BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



WHAT 86,734 CASUALTIES MEAN: THAT NUMBER OF MEN GATHERED TOGETHER TO GIVE A PRECISE IDEA OF WHAT THE TERRIBLE TOTAL REPRESENTS.

According to the official returns, recently issued in Sofia, the Bulgarian losses in the war with Turkey were 330 officers and 29,711 men killed; 950 officers and 52,550 men wounded; 3193 officers and men missing. Now, Bulgaria has a total male population of about 2,200,000 of all ages; so that, roughly, one male in every twenty-five in the country must be ranked either as dead, as wounded, or as missing. The same percentage of the males of the United Kingdom would be about 920,000. Such are the figures for victors: imagine what those for the losers must be, and remember also that there are the losses of the other Allies! It should be understood, by the way, that this composite group is not made up of photographs of Bulgarians, but from the same groups as we used to make our picture showing the number lost in the "Titanic" disaster, given in our issue of April 27, 1912.



Photo. Jagerspacher.
THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND,
Mother of Prince Ernest Augustus, who
is to marry the Kaiser's daughter.

Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale in 1799, and became King of Hanover in 1837. His son, George V. of Hanover, was deprived of his throne when Prussia annexed Hanover in 1866. The present Duke, son of George V., was born in 1845, and in 1878 married Princess Thyra of Denmark, sister of Queen Alexandra.

On May 20 the British delegates who visited the United States to confer with the American Committee as to the celebration of the hundred years' peace, returned to New York on their way back to England. In a ten-days' sight-seeing tour they covered three thousand miles of American territory. Lord Weardale, their leader, left earlier, and was due to reach England on May 21.

It was apparently the Kaiser's own idea to release the three British officers detained in German fortresses on charges of espionage. Captain Trench, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Brandon, R.N., were sentenced, on Dec. 22, 1910, to four years' detention; Mr. Bertrand Stewart on

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

KNOWN in Germany as the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, the Duke of Cumberland is a great-grandson of George III., whose son, Prince Ernest Augustus, was created



Photo. L.E.A.
WHERE CAPTAIN TRENCH AND MR. BERTRAND STEWART WERE
INCARCERATED: THE FORTRESS OF GLATZ, IN SILESIA.

It is not often that a dentist turns into an artist, as did the late Mr. James Orrock, who died recently in his eighty-fourth year. The son of an Edinburgh dentist, he practised the same profession at Nottingham and Leicester, until, at thirty-five, he was able to give it up and take to the more congenial pursuit of



Photo. L.N.A.
DEPUTY TO ORGANISE THE CELEBRATION OF A CENTURY OF ANGLO-SAXON PEACE:
THE BRITISH, CANADIAN, AND AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES, WITH MR. W. J. BRYAN,
ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.
Standing in the front row are (from left to right) Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. W. J. Bryan (United States Secretary of State), Lord Weardale, and Sir George Reid.

water-colour painting. His art collections, including china and well as picwell known.

Mr. J.C. Pender, who striking a the Union-market, is son of Sir Pender, and of the late Pender, a submarine The new director of Telegraph and other companies.

represents South St. Pancras on the London County Council.

Dean Webster, who died suddenly of heart failure on the Malahide golf links, where Mr. Bonar Law and Sir John Jackson were also playing at the time, had spent the whole of his ministerial career in Dublin. Since 1905 he had been Dean of the Chapel Royal in that city. He became a Minor

Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1887.

At the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, the marriage service will be read by Dr. Dryander, the Chief Chaplain to the Imperial Court. He and the other four chaplains will wear the usual black "talar." Dr. Dryander is head of the Lutheran Church in the old provinces of Prussia.

It has been stated that Sir Melville Macnaghten is about to retire from the position of head of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, which he has held since 1903. He will be sixty next month, and for some time, unfortunately, he has not been in good health. Not long ago he returned from a trip to Australia.

Sir Gerard Lowther, who will retire from the Diplomatic Service on June 30, when his five years' term at Constantinople ends, has ably represented British interests in Turkey during a most trying and eventful period. Previously he was Minister at Tangier, and before that in Chile. He is a brother of the Speaker.

It was a happy thought to fix the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise for the silver wedding-day of her uncle, Prince Henry of Prussia, the



BENEFICIARIES OF THE KAISER'S CLEMENCY: LIEUTENANT BRANDON AND CAPTAIN TRENCH, WHO WERE FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE AND IMPRISONED IN GERMAN FORTRESSES.
From a Sketch by our Special Artist made in Court during their Trial at Leipzig in December 1910.

Feb. 4, 1912 to three-and-a-half years. Captain Trench and Mr. Stewart were imprisoned at Glatz; Lieutenant Brandon at Wesel, on the Rhine, whence he was later transferred to Königstein, in Saxony.



Photo. Lankester.
PARDONED BY THE KAISER:
MR. BERTRAND STEWART.

Denison-gained so victory for lists at New-the eldest J. Denison-a grandson Sir John pioneer of telegraphy. Member is a the Eastern Company telegraph

He represents



CELEBRATING THEIR SILVER WEDDING ON THE DAY OF THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR NIECE, PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE, PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

Kaiser's brother. Prince Henry, who is very well known and popular in England, was born in 1862, and on May 24, 1888, he married, at Charlottenburg, Princess Irene of Hesse and of the Rhine.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. JAMES ORROCK, R.L.
The well-known Water-Colour Painter and Art Collector.



Photo. Barnett.
MR. J. DENISON-PENDER,
Who gained the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire for the Unionists.



Photo. Lafayette.
THE LATE VERY REV. R. G. M. WEBSTER,
Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, who died suddenly while golfing.

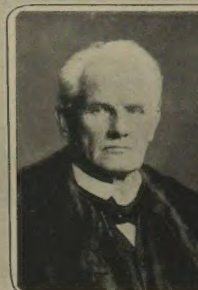


Photo. G.N.
DR. DRYANDER,
German Court Chaplain, who will officiate at the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise.



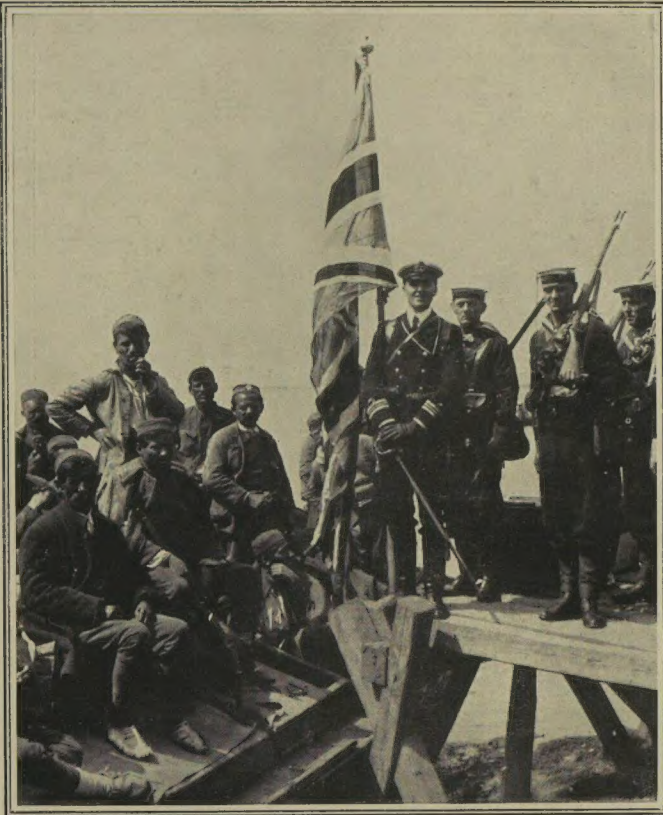
Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR MELVILLE MACNAGHTEN,
Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, who is shortly about to retire.



Photo. Beresford.
SIR GERARD LOWTHER,
British Ambassador in Constantinople, who is retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE IN SCUTARI: BRITAIN IN THE DISPUTED TOWN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



TAKERS OF THE TOWN AND MEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE FACE TO FACE: MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS AND BRITISH SAILORS AT THE LANDING-STAGE OF THE LAKE.



THE COMMANDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE WHICH RECEIVED THE CITY FROM ITS MONTENEGRIN MILITARY GOVERNOR: VICE-ADMIRAL BURNAY IN SCUTARI.

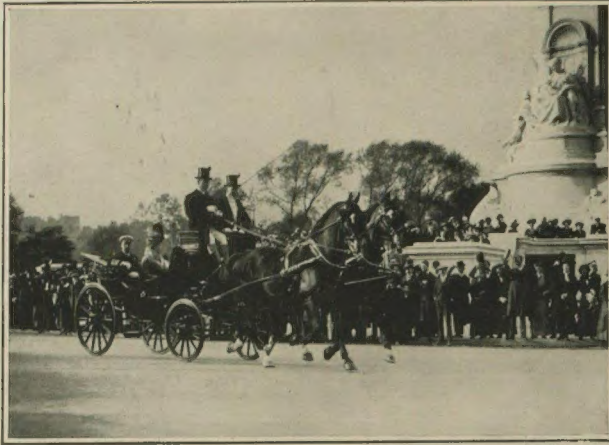


THE EVACUATION BY MONTENEGRO OF THE CITY THE GREAT POWERS FORBADE HER TO TAKE: BRITISH MARINES, OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE, MARCHING THROUGH SCUTARI.

The International Force under the command of Vice-Admiral Burney entered Scutari at two o'clock on the afternoon of May 14. The Montenegrin Guard-of-Honour, which was mounted on the landing-stage of the lake, escorted the British Admiral to the town, where the Montenegrin Military Governor was waiting for him. Greetings passed; and then the Governor formally handed over the town, whereupon the International

Force took charge of the public buildings and made themselves responsible for the maintenance of order. Speaking of the evacuation, King Nicholas said to members of his staff: "We have to thank God that Scutari was in our hands even for so very short a time. The prestige of our country and the honour of our arms have been strengthened even by this irreparable national loss."

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo, L.N.A.

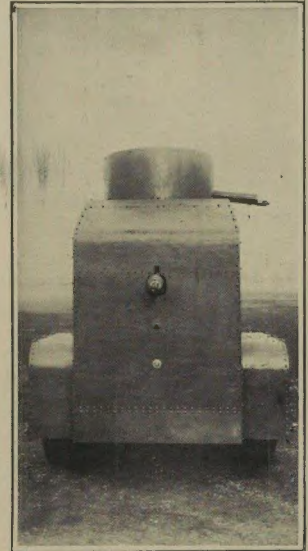
ON THEIR WAY TO BERLIN FOR THE WEDDING OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ONLY DAUGHTER; THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King and Queen left London for Berlin on Monday evening, May 19, in order to be present at the wedding of the German Emperor's only daughter. Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace to Victoria Station; thence went by the royal train to Port Victoria; and there boarded his Majesty's yacht, which left for Flushing at 5.30 on the following morning, escorted by the cruisers "Warrior" and "Achilles."



Photo, Central News.

WITH THE KING AND QUEEN ABOARD—FOR FLUSHING; HIS MAJESTY'S YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT" LEAVING PORT VICTORIA.



Photos, Record Press.

A MOVABLE FORT: AN ARMoured MOTOR-CAR WITH GUNS MADE FOR USE OVER ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY, AND INTRODUCED INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The three photographs given above illustrate what can only be described as a movable fort, an armoured motor-car fitted with guns—or, perhaps, one should say, in view of the great space occupied by the weapons, guns with an armoured motor-carriage. Successful trials have been made of the device, which is designed to work over all sorts of country and in connection with military posts. The Italians are introducing the "gun-cars" into their army, and will station some of them in Tripoli.



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

A CHELSEA PENSIONER WALKING IN AN EXHIBIT, AN OLD ENGLISH GARDEN AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.



Photo, Typical.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SPRING SHOW: A GENERAL VIEW IN THE ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, CHELSEA.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, visited the Royal Horticultural Society's Flower Show at Chelsea Hospital on the opening day, May 20. The royal party, who were in mourning, arrived with their suite in two motor-cars at about 11 a.m., and spent some two hours inspecting the exhibits. They were escorted round the Show by Sir George Holford, Sir Trevor Lawrence, and Mr. Gurney Fowler. A large number of society people were present. Great interest was taken in the examples of outdoor rock-gardening. Other notable exhibits are the c. chids, the roses and carnations, the flowering shrubs, and the annuals and herbaceous plants.

THE MILITANTS' CALENDAR: METHODS OF AGGRESSIVE VOTE-SEEKERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, S. & G., C. N. AND G. P. U.; DRAWINGS BY W. RUSSELL FLINT, S. BEGG, AND WILMOT LUNT.



DEMONSTRATION: SUFFRAGETTES EVICTED FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1905.
Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss A. Kenney imprisoned at Manchester for disturbing a Liberal demonstration.

1906.
The House of Commons Ladies' Gallery cleared. Women arrested for raiding the House. Sixteen women sentenced to imprisonment.

1907.
Over a hundred sentenced for raids on Parliament. A meeting held by Mr. Lewis Harcourt broken up. Mr. McKenna prevented from speaking at Brighton.

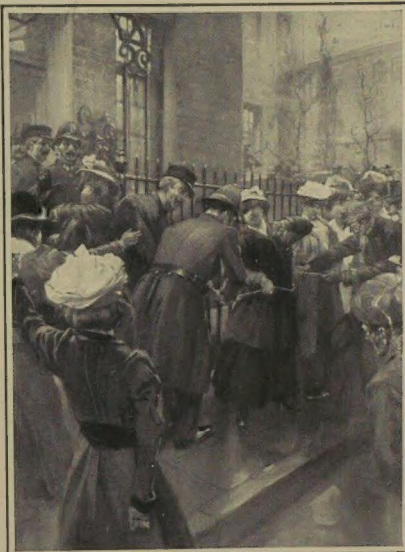
1908.
Women seek to interrupt Cabinet meeting and chain themselves to railings in Downing Street. 47 sentenced for raid on Parliament. Windows of Mr. Asquith's house broken and 30 arrests. 24 arrested for "rushing" the House of Commons.

1909.
Raids in Downing Street. A Suffragette starts for the House of Commons in an air-ship. Five chain themselves to statues in St. Stephen's Lobby. 108 arrested at the House. Window-breaking in Downing Street. A corrosive acid put into Bermondsey ballot-boxes. A stained-glass window broken at the Guildhall. Mr. Winston Churchill hit with a dog-whip at Bristol.

(Continued overleaf.)



DEMONSTRATION: A SUFFRAGETTE CAUGHT MAKING A DASH FOR THE STATE COACH.



DEFIANCE: SUFFRAGETTES CHAINED TO DOWNING STREET RAILINGS BY THEMSELVES.



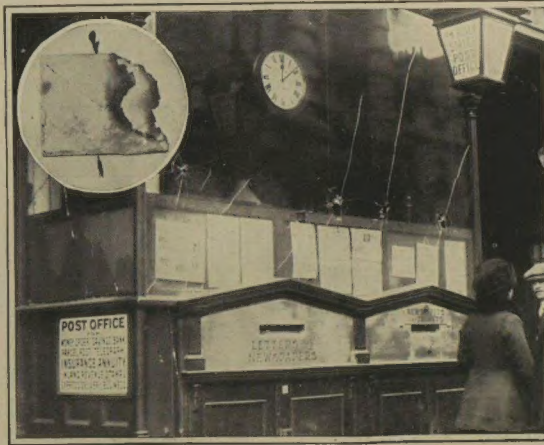
DEFIANCE: REMOVING A GRILLE AND THE SUFFRAGETTE CHAINED TO IT, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE HORSEWHIP: A MILITANT AT WORK AT A MEETING IN THE ALBERT HALL.



THE HAMMER: BREAKING WINDOWS IN OXFORD STREET.



THE HAMMER-AND ACIDS: BROKEN WINDOWS AT REGENT STREET POST-OFFICE-AND A DAMAGED LETTER.



ASSAULT: A BAG OF FLOUR THROWN AT MR. ASQUITH'S MOTOR-CAR.

On this page we illustrate some of the earlier methods of the militant Suffragettes, methods which have since developed into arson, the destruction of letters, and bombing. In the cases shown, of course, there is no question that all of the incidents

depicted owed their being to vote-seekers. A note mentioning the other side of the question will be found on our double-page dealing with the same subject. Inset in the seventh illustration is a letter damaged by Suffragettes.

FROM PAVEMENT-CHALKING TO ARSON, WINDOW-BREAKING,

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, C.N., SPORT AND GENERAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, PARTRIDGE,

AND BOMBING: THE PROGRESS OF MILITANT SUFFRAGISM.

L.N.A., AND TOPICAL; DRAWINGS BY A. FORESTIER AND S. BEGG; DIAGRAMS BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY MAIL."



EARLY METHODS: A SUFFRAGETTE WRITING ON THE PAVEMENT.



DESTRUCTIVE MILITANCY BEGINS: A SHOP-WINDOW BROKEN.



ARSON: REMAINS OF THE BURNT-OUT TEA-PAVILION IN KEW GARDENS, A LONDON LANDMARK.



BOMBING: THE WALTON HEATH GEORGE, DAMAGED



HOUSE, LEASED BY MR. LLOYD BY EXPLOSION.



ARSON: THE REFRESHMENT KIOSK IN REGENT'S PARK BURNED ALMOST TO THE GROUND.



DESTRUCTION: ORCHIDS DESTROYED AT KEW GARDENS.



OBSTRUCTION: MR. ASQUITH "TACKLED" BY SUFFRAGETTES.



ARSON: A £2000 HOUSE AT CHEAM BURNED OUT.



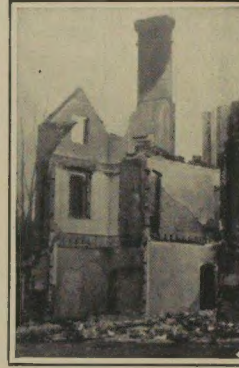
ARSON: CROXLEY GREEN RAILWAY-STATION BURNED.

Continued. 1910.
119 Arrests at Westminster. Downing Street Raid; 159 arrests. Premier's windows broken.

1911.
Procession of 40,000 women in London. Mr. Lloyd George struck by an attaché case thrown by a man Suffragist.

1912.
West-End shop windows broken. W.S.P.U. leaders charged; Miss Christabel Pankhurst escapes to Paris. Suffragette sentenced for incendiarism at G.P.O. Leaders sentenced for conspiracy. Bomb found in Mr. McKenna's room at the Home Office. Attempts to fire Theatre Royal, Dublin; a hatchet thrown at Mr. Asquith (it hit Mr. Redmond). Attacks on pillar-boxes. Signal tied up on railway.

(Continued opposite.)



ARSON: LADY WHITE'S HOUSE



AT STAINES BURNED (£3000).

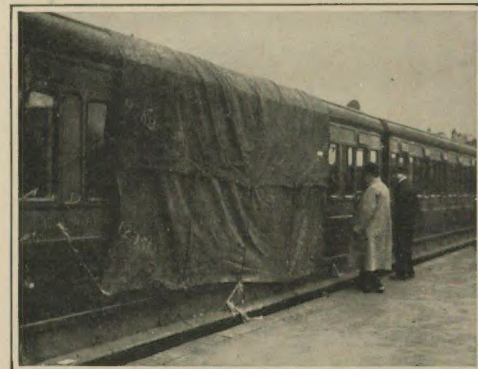
Continued. 1913.
Windows broken. Case in Jewel Room at Tower of London broken. Orchids destroyed in Kew Gardens. Much damage to Golf Links. House leased by Mr. Lloyd George damaged by bomb. Railway stations, houses, and sports pavilions burnt. Vitriol used and shots fired at meeting. Bomb explosion Oxford Station. Empty train wrecked by bomb. Famous pictures damaged at Manchester. Bomb found in a Kingston train. Endeavour to blow up York Herald Offices. Bomb explodes in Newcastle C.C. Offices; bomb found under the Bishop's throne at St. Paul's; and bombs (some "scare") found in other places. Home Office forbids Suffragette meetings. Woman's Suffrage Bill defeated. Raid on the W.S.P.U. headquarters by the police.



ARSON: SAUNDERTON RAILWAY-STATION BURNED.



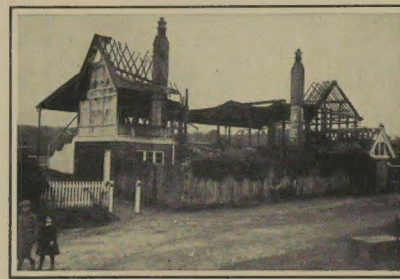
ARSON: A HOUSE NEAR CHORLEY WOOD BURNED.



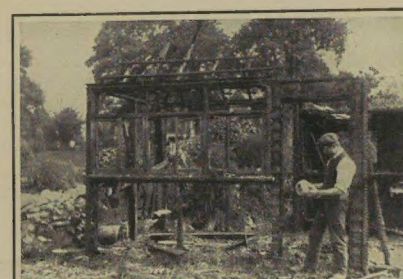
ARSON: A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE BURNED ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY AT TEDDINGTON.



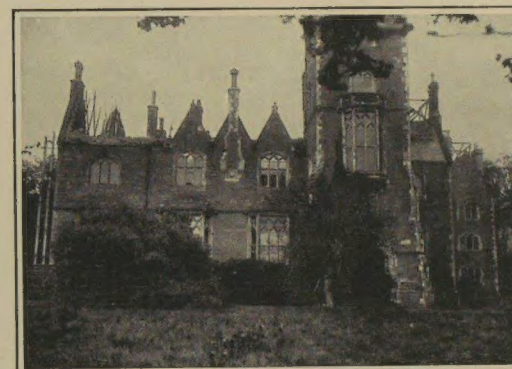
ARSON: HOUSE (FORMERLY MR. ARTHUR DU CROS) BURNED AT ST. LEONARD'S.



ARSON: TUNBRIDGE WELLS CRICKET PAVILION BURNED.



ARSON: FULHAM PARK BOWLING GREEN PAVILION BURNED.



ARSON: FARINGTON HALL, NEAR DUNDEE, BURNED, WITH DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £20,000.



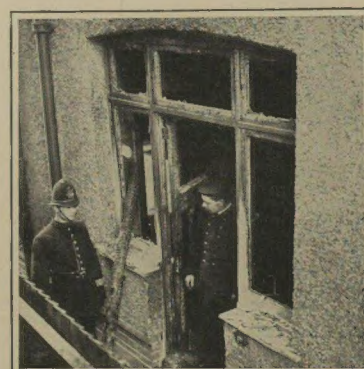
ARSON: THE HIGHLANDS, SANDGATE, BURNED—POSTCARD ADDRESSED "DISHONOURABLE PRIME MINISTER" FOUND.



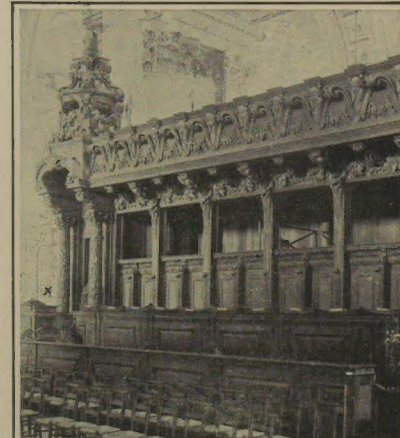
ARSON: A DETECTIVE WITH CAPTURED PETROLEUM-CANS.



WINDOW-BREAKING: A HAMMER IN A "DOROTHY" BAG.



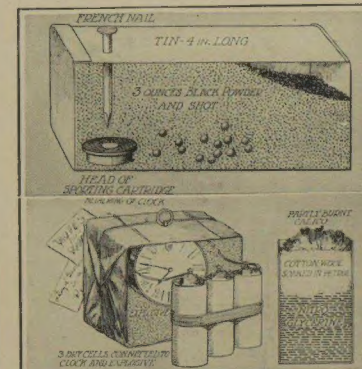
ARSON: HILL CREST, GOLDSBORO, BURNED.



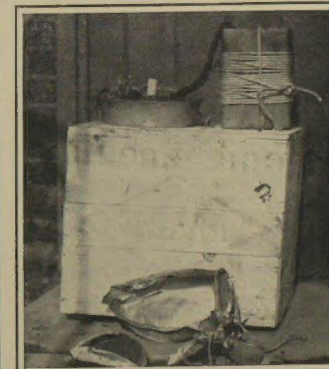
BOMBING: WHERE THE BOMB WAS FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S (X).



ARSON: THE BURNED ORGAN OF PENN CHURCH, BUCKS.



BOMBING: BOMBS FOUND AT BOW STREET AND IN A TRAIN.



BOMBING: A BOMB AND REMAINS OF A BOMB AT WALTON HEATH.



WIRE-CUTTING: A DETECTIVE WITH TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL-WIRE CUTTER.

The Suffragettes, who began their vote-seeking by such comparatively innocent devices as chalking announcements on the pavements, holding meetings, and waylaying Ministers in the hope of securing their support, have, we need hardly say, now developed militancy to a very dangerous extent, and have caused much damage to property by breaking glass, by committing arson, and by exploding bombs. It must be understood, of course, that not all the outrages credited of late to those vote-seekers who have been

called "the wild women" have been proved to be their work. Such matters are obviously exceedingly difficult of proof; but there can be no doubt that a great deal of the damage done is due to the militants and no others. On this double-page and on another page in this issue, we give a number of illustrations which depict the growth of militant methods and of outrages generally attributed to militant Suffragettes.



MUSIC.

THE musical event of the past week has been the return of Caruso after five years' absence, not from London, as has been stated, but from Covent Garden. The rush for seats has recalled the old days when the late Colonel Mapleson took Mme. Patti to America; and though the price of stalls and certain other seats has been doubled, the demand has been merely stimulated. It is not altogether in the best interests of the Opera House that it should provide sensations. They tend to discount fine and well-considered performances which are not lighted by a star of the first magnitude; but America, rather than London, is responsible for this; and nobody will blame Caruso for taking the very highest fee he can command, or the Covent Garden management for paying it as long as the public responds so generously. If the general interests of the opera season do not suffer, London has but to congratulate itself upon the return to its Opera House of the greatest tenor of modern times.

Signor Polacco, who is now installed at Covent Garden, and is sharing the direction of the Italian operas with



USED BY WAGNER AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE FESTIVAL THEATRE AT BAYREUTH AND AFTERWARDS BROKEN BY HIM IN ANGER: PART OF THE MASTER'S BATON. Wagner, taking a hammer, gave the first three strokes to the stone, saying—"Blessings on this stone. May it stand long and hold firm." The ceremony took place on May 22, 1872, the day upon which Wagner entered upon his sixtieth year.

Signor Panizza, knows something of London. Twenty years ago, when he was a young student in Milan, he came over here for a holiday and worked on the stage during Signor Lago's brief but interesting season at the Shaftesbury Theatre—the time when Gluck's "Orfeo" and Tchaikowski's "Eugene Onegin" were produced, and the sisters Ravogli made their first appearance in the town. He

the Queen's Hall, will give a Sonata recital with Beatrice Harrison on the following day. Two years have passed since D'Albert was heard in London.

Mischa Elman will make his one appearance in town at the Queen's Hall on June 7.

During the past week Miss Pattie Hornsby has given a recital of songs at the piano at Bridgewater House; and on Monday night next, Mendelberg will direct the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall. The London Symphony players will occupy the Queen's Hall on the four following Monday nights: Mendelberg being in charge on June 2; and Nikisch on June 9, 16, and 23—when the Orchestra's season will end. Under ordinary circumstances the concert halls have much to do to hold their own at this season, but in view of the programmes they are offering, the task

should not be too much for them. In the next few weeks London will be enjoying the services of the best soloists and conductors in Europe—many of them birds of passage—whose gifts are only within reach of this city for a few hours in each year.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SEVEN SISTERS." AT THE SAVOY.

"JOLLY" is really the word for the new Savoy entertainment which, coming to us from a Hungarian source, will gain popularity as "The Seven Sisters." There is at once so much ingenuity and so much gaiety about the piece; its accessories, including seven dainty girls and a variety of gorgeous uniforms, are so exceptionally delightful; there is such a happy, go-as-you-please air about the treatment of the story, varying as it does between wild farce and gossamer-slight comedy, that he must be a

curmudgeon indeed who does not enjoy its quaint and yet simple little tangle of a plot. That plot turns on nothing more complex than the business of marrying-off in succession a family of daughters. When naughty little Mici comes home, a runaway from her convent-school, and is put again into short frocks for punishment, the dashing young count who is in love with her bets her three kisses that he will manage to find husbands for the three elder sisters who must be wedded before she can be; and he succeeds in the enterprise. That is about the long and short of it. We watch the eldest girl being urged into matrimony with a stuttering baron, and becoming attached instead to his elderly guardian. We remark the odd process by which another sister wins a husband, by being supposed to be already a wife. We see the baron caught and disposed of to the third of the sisters. And then, with the way open for naughty Mici's marriage, the story concludes with dance and song. Mr. Norman Trevor rattles through the part of Mici's lover with abundance of high spirits. Miss Laura Cowie is deliciously demure and piquant as the heroine. Mr. Sam Sothorn, Mr. Maurice, and Miss Mary Rorke are also in the cast.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

Violoncelle.		
1. Hofmeister	in	Mannheim.
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aufgehoben und in der Suite (in Part 2)		
Contrabasso:		
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2. " "	"	"
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IN WAGNER'S OWN WRITING: PART OF THE MASTER'S LIST OF THE ORCHESTRA FOR THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "THE RING" AT BAYREUTH.

The Wagner relics illustrated on this page were bequeathed to the Chevalier Adolf Wilhelm by his father, the late Auguste Wilhelm, that great master of the [Continued opposite.]

was travelling from New York to Italy a few weeks ago, when the invitation to come to London found him in mid-Atlantic, through the medium of a wireless telegram. Such is the pace of the modern march of events.

Concerts last week were comparatively few and of minor importance, if we except the Kreisler, Teyte, Backhaus recital of Sunday last at the Albert Hall, but the season is recovering its activity. Too late for notice here, the Wagner Centenary Concert has been given at the Albert Hall, and Tamini, the distinguished tenor, has given a concert, assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Signor Serafin, from La Scala, Milan. This afternoon (Saturday, May 24) the League of Mercy is giving a concert at the Albert Hall, at which some of the leading singers and soloists have promised to appear, and the New Symphony Orchestra will assist. On Monday afternoon that brilliant young pianist, Guiomar Novaes, will give an extra recital at Bechstein's—on which those who have not already heard her can ill afford to miss; and on Saturday next the inimitable Pachmann will play at the Queen's Hall. Among other great soloists to appear in the very near future is Eugen D'Albert, who, after playing at

1. Violoncelle.		
1. Hofmeister	in	Mannheim.
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IN WAGNER'S OWN WRITING: PART OF THE MASTER'S LIST OF THE ORCHESTRA FOR THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "THE RING" AT BAYREUTH.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THIS YEAR OF THE WAGNER CENTENARY: A PICTURE-FRAME DESIGNED BY WAGNER, AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER BY HIM, AND A POEM ADDRESSED BY HIM TO THE LATE AUGUSTE WILHELM.

Five Photographs by Record Press.

Lawn-Tennis as a Motif for Ballet: Russian Dancers in Flannels—in 1925!

1. M. Nijinsky, the famous Russian dancer, conceived the idea of drawing material for ballet themes from athletic attitudes, and he has carried out the idea in a ballet produced in Paris entitled "Jeux; a Poem in Dancing," by M. Nijinsky, with music by Claude Debussy.



3. "The three young people play childish games. . . They quarrel for nothing and kiss and make it up. But the charm of childish games is broken when another ball is thrown into the garden by some unseen, mischievous hand. The startled young people run off into the darkness of the trees."

2. In the official description of the ballet quoted in the "Daily Telegraph," the theme is described as follows: "In a park at dusk a lawn-tennis ball has been lost. Two girls and a young man are looking for it. Great electric lamps shed a fantastic light."



1. IN DEBUSSY'S BALLET OF 1925: M. NIJINSKY AS A LAWN-TENNIS PLAYER IN "JEUX."

2. HARDLY SUGGESTIVE OF THE TYPICAL LAWN-TENNIS PLAYER: MME. KARSAVINA IN "JEUX."

3. A FLANNELLED "FAUN": M. NIJINSKY IN WHITE TROUSERS BUTTONED ROUND THE ANKLES.

The general effect of the ballet, its incidents, attitudes, and situations, is rather far removed from the real atmosphere of lawn-tennis. Commenting on the production, the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent says: "M. Nijinsky in flannels—but flannels

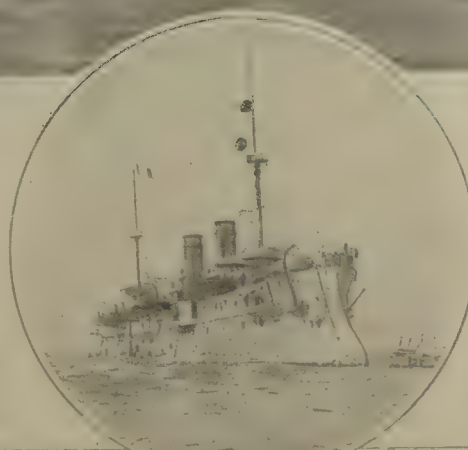
with the trousers buttoned . . . round the ankles . . . struck one as slightly comic. . . . When he dances with the girls, kisses them, quarrels with them, and makes it up with them, he is a faun—and a faun in flannels is curious."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GERSCHFL.

The Wreck Scare: An Abandoned French Cruiser Taken for a Union Castle Liner.

Considerable sensation was caused the other day by Lloyd's agent at Dakar, West Africa, telegraphing: "It is reported that a Union Castle liner is ashore off Cape Gatha Blanco." This message was in accordance with information given by the British steamer "Astraea," which reported that, on May 10, in hazy weather, with the wind north-east, she observed a vessel, schooner-rigged, with two funnels painted red with black tops and hull painted a slate colour, ashore at Cape Gatha, in latitude 22 N., longitude 16 W. The vessel, it was stated, had a list to starboard, but was afloat and apparently abandoned.

[Continued opposite.]



H.M.S. "Forte" was at once sent from Cape St. Vincent to the scene of the supposed disaster, but meantime theories came thick and fast. The Union Castle Line, on examining their "movements - of - ships" board, found it difficult to imagine that one of their liners was concerned. Their optimism proved correct. One by one their five ships which might have been regarded as being in the neighbourhood were accounted for. It was finally decided that the derelict must be the French cruiser "Jean Bart," which went ashore twenty miles south of Cape Barbas in February 1907, and was eventually abandoned.

[Continued below.]

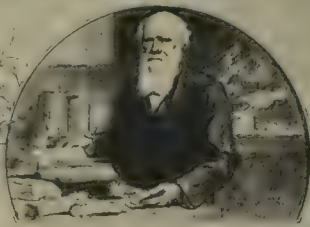
1. AS SHE PROBABLY APPEARED TO THE "ASTRAEA": THE WRECK OF THE "JEAN BART," WHICH WAS MISTAKEN FOR A LINER.

[Continued.] The protected-cruiser "Jean Bart," which was wrecked near Cape Barbas, was launched in 1889, and at the time of the disaster had already come to be regarded as one of the obsolete vessels of the French navy. The name "Jean Bart" has since been

2. SHOWING THE TWO BLACK BALLS ON THE FORE-MAST AS A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS: THE "JEAN BART" PHOTOGRAPHED THREE DAYS AFTER SHE WENT ASHORE.

adopted for one of the modern French Dreadnoughts, which was launched in September 1911. The above photographs of the wrecked "Jean Bart" are reproduced from "L'Illustration" of March 30, 1907.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONCERNING ALIEN IMMIGRATION

WHILE animals and plants generally extend their range of occupation slowly and continuously, there are numerous instances where, by man's agency, and often unintentionally, new colonies have sprung up in areas extremely remote from the ancestral home of the species. And, on the other hand, there are undoubtedly many other cases where such transportation has occurred, or is occurring, by natural means. As a rule, of course, when such transplantations occur, the individuals thus marooned speedily die, owing to their inability to survive in the new environment, or because only one sex has been transported. Successful colonies, however, which have been established in a natural manner are by no means unknown to students of the geographical distribution of animals and plants.

The vegetation of coral islands owes its existence to the chance seeds conveyed by favourable winds and currents; and as soon as these have established themselves, they afford a habitation for insects and reptiles of such kinds as can survive a sea-passage on floating logs from the nearest mainland, or may be blown across by wind. Later, birds which may, in like case, be stranded there find a congenial home, till at last a once desert island becomes a home for living things of many kinds.

A remarkable instance of the manner in which aliens obtain free passages was illustrated at the Conversazione of the Royal Society held at Burlington House on May 7, when the Marine Biological Association exhibited a number of small crabs (*Pilumnoides pileatus*) which had travelled from Peru to Plymouth ensconced within some *Balanus* shells (one of the barnacles) which had attached themselves to the bottom of a ship. This is one of the most extraordinary cases of assisted migration known. The barnacles must first have established themselves, and then been dispossessed by the crabs, which, having eaten the barnacle, took possession of the shell. These crabs, when exhibited, were exceedingly lively, though they had travelled thousands of miles from their native habitat, and had experienced very considerable changes of temperature and food. It is quite conceivable that they might have established themselves, in due course, in British waters, and when discovered would have puzzled zoologists not a little to account for their presence at such an enormous distance from their normal abiding-place. But for their timely detection they might have been used to furnish an instance of "discontinuous distribution," comparable to that of the tapirs,

THE MAKING OF A HABITAT GROUP OF MARINE WORMS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST: LOCATING BURROWS WITH A WATER-GLASS AND OBSERVING THE SEA-BOTTOM, AT DEVIL'S FOOT ISLAND, WOODS HOLE.

The photographs on this page and on the page facing it illustrate the making of a new exhibit in the Darwin Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. "A water-glass was used to locate the worm burrows, and to make observations of the sea-bottom. Living specimens of the worms were brought into the laboratory and studied in sea-water aquaria. From these were made the sketches and photographs for the models used in the group."—[By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.]

crabs, no fewer than four different living species of barnacles were found attached to this ship which had also survived this enormous journey.

Spiders and lizards, we know, are constantly introduced into Covent Garden Market in bunches of bananas and other fruit; but these have no chance of establishing themselves among us. But there are some singular instances extant of dis-

astrous consequences following such accidental introductions. A case in point is furnished by the "Slipper Limpet," which was introduced from America. It came to us with oysters which were laid down to fatten on English oyster-beds. For the slipper-limpet is what is known as a commensal, or messmate, of the oyster. The two are inseparable, sharing the same food. In their new habitat these stowaways have thriven amazingly, and have become a very serious menace to oyster-culture in this country, entailing a very heavy expense to the owners of the beds in chopping them off the shells of these succulent molluscs before they can be offered for sale. So far the nuisance is confined to the oyster-beds of Essex, where they are dredged up in tons. The Canadian water-weed, *anacharis*, has a similar history. Originally introduced by the keepers of small aquariums, portions of the weed escaped into our rivers, and in some places it has seriously impeded navigation.

Many of the more lowly types of animals are capable of being transported immense distances in a dried-up condition, or by means of eggs. Those curious members of the crustacea, *Apus*, and the fairy shrimp, for example, are thus established in isolated colonies by birds, the eggs being conveyed in mud adhering to the birds' feet from pool to pool, or even to rain puddles. Not long ago the fairy shrimp was so found at Eton. A small freshwater jelly-fish became known some years ago to science only through a similar accidental introduction. This is the species known as *Limnocoedon*, which was found in the Victoria-regia tanks at Kew. Its native land, or rather water, is still unknown!

The casual distribution of alien animals by man's agency is often attended with disastrous results to the native fauna. Thus a year or two ago the common brown rat, or Norway rat, was introduced, from ships, into Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), which already possessed two native rats, nearly related to New Zealand species. In the course of a very short space of time, and without actual conflict, the native rats were exterminated—by disease introduced by the brown rats, themselves immune to the germs they carried!—W. P. PYCRAFT.



DETAIL FOR THE MARINE WORMS GROUP: A BIT OF THE SEA-BOTTOM NEAR THE SHORE.

This shows "a bit of the sea-bottom near the shore where the tide, washing away the mud, leaves only sand and pebbles. Here are the [chimneys of the] plumed worm protectively concealed by shell and weed fragments. Here, too, delicate, transparent shrimp, scavengers of the ocean margin, are busily cleaning dead shells of their decaying fragments."—[By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.]

which to-day are remarkable for the fact that they are met with only in regions so remote as South America and the Malay peninsula. But besides these

Apus, and the fairy shrimp, for example, are thus established in isolated colonies by birds, the eggs being conveyed in mud adhering to the birds' feet from pool



THE MAKING OF A REMARKABLE GROUP OF PAINTED GLASS, PHOTOGRAPHIC TRANSPARENCIES, AND ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE OF CELLULOID, BLOWN GLASS, OR WAX: THE GROUP AT AN EARLY STAGE.

This photograph shows "Mr. Ignaz Matusch, expert preparator, and the group at an early stage in the work. The miniature sketch model at the upper left hand was constructed at the sea-shore (Woods Hole) for study of composition. It is made to the scale of three inches to the foot. A frame-work for the finished group, six feet in length, was constructed in the Museum and the sea-bottom modelled in. Temporary wax dummies were used to determine the final position of the various worm-tubes."—[By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.] (See Facing Page.)

IN CELLULOID, WAX, AND BLOWN GLASS: A MODEL OF MARINE WORMS.

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.



DETAIL OF THE HABITAT GROUP OF MARINE WORMS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES: A SCALLOP, DISTURBED BY THE MUD MINNOWS, HAS "JUMPED" IN AWKWARD, FLOPPING FASHION INTO THE EEL GRASS.



DETAIL OF THE MARINE WORMS GROUP: A CAVITY HOLLOWED OUT AMONG THE ROOTS OF THE EEL GRASS TO DISCLOSE THE WORMS BURROWING IN THE MUD—IN THE CENTRE A CLAM WORM ATTACKING THE IRESCCENT OPAL WORM.

There is in preparation for the Darwin Hall of the American Museum of Natural History a series of window-groups designed to portray the invertebrates in their natural surroundings and to emphasise certain important biological principles—the struggle for existence; the immediate result of that struggle; and adaptation. The group most recently installed shows the animals of a portion of the sea-bottom of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where the conditions of life are favourable to the existence of those curious forms, the marine worms. "The locality chosen for the setting is the Greater Harbour of Woods Hole, Massachusetts. In the upper part of the group, a distant view of the wharves and buildings of the United States Fish

Commission is shown on a coloured, photographic glass transparency six feet in length. In the middle distance, on a similar transparency, is the grass-covered spur of Devil's Foot, a small island at the harbour entrance. In the cove sheltered by the island and its projecting spur, the tides have deposited their loads of silt washed from neighbouring points to form a muddy bottom. Below the surface of the water, which is here represented as if in section, the border of an extensive patch of eel grass growing in the mud is shown to the left, and is continued into the transparent background. Here is seen the animal life to which such conditions are favourable. . . . Finally, below this zone of shallow-water life there is shown still another world

Continued below.



WITH MOST OF THE ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE OF CELLULOID, BLOWN GLASS, OR MODELLED WAX: THE MARINE WORM GROUP IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Continued.]

composed of dwellers beneath the sea-bottom itself. These are the marine worms. . . . The chimneys of their houses project above the sea-bottom here and there, while our license as group-makers permits us to expose and section their burrows to show the inhabitants therein. Driven to dig and burrow and to build underground homes for themselves, the inhabitants of the mud and sand have preserved their race from extinction by thus concealing their soft bodies from their mortal enemies, the heavily armoured crabs and swift-moving fishes, which hold supreme power in the water-

world above." To give yet further detail of the group: "Two coloured photographic transparencies (glass) six feet in length are placed one before the other for the background above the water surface. Below the surface the background is constructed of five successive sheets of painted glass. Most of the animal and plant life shown is made of celluloid or blown glass or is modelled in wax. The group is lighted by daylight, which filters through the transparent background from the window against which the case stands."

A NUCLEUS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL GALLERY: DUTCH PICTURES.



1. "A VASE OF FLOWERS."—BY W. VAN AELST.
3. "PORTRAIT OF JAN OXENSTIERN."—BY VANDYCK.

2. "THE DANCING DOG."—BY JAN STEEN.
4. "PORTRAIT OF A LADY."—BY FRANS HALS.

In 1910, Sir Hugh Lane, said the "Studio" the other day, "received the inspiration of centring in Cape Town a collection of the art in which Dutchman and Englishman had displayed their affinity of temperament and character—the one as artist and the other as patron. . . . Sir Hugh . . . went to work in a characteristically practical way, first making a small ideal collection, and then intimating that it was in existence for whomsoever would come forward to make a gift of it to South Africa; its acquisition to be practically at cost price. . . . It is to Mr. Max Michaelis that South

Africa is indebted for the seizure of one of those golden opportunities by which successful schemes go through. It was from Mr. Michaelis that the cost of the collection was immediately forthcoming—and a gift unique in its romantic appropriateness made to the Dominion of South Africa. When it reaches the Cape it will be lodged in a building provided by the Union Government, as a nucleus for further treasures. . . . The Max Michaelis gift in all amounts to nearly fifty pictures." The works are being exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery from May 23 to June 11 before their despatch to Cape Town

THE IMPERIAL HOST OF THE WEEK: THE KAISER ABOARD HIS YACHT.

SECOND PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHERL.



1. ENTERTAINING THE KING AND QUEEN AND OTHER ILLUSTRIOUS GUESTS FOR THE WEDDING OF HIS ONLY DAUGHTER: THE GERMAN EMPEROR ABOARD HIS YACHT—HOLDING A DISCUSSION WITH MEMBERS OF HIS SUITE.

2. THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS SEAMAN: THE KAISER ON THE BRIDGE OF HIS YACHT "HOHENZOLLERN."

Once again the German Emperor takes the centre of the stage; this time in the pacific rôle of host. In other words, his Imperial Majesty entertains this week the King and Queen and other illustrious guests for the marriage of his only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, to Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Much ceremony will accompany the marriage, and in this, of course, his Majesty, as father of the bride, will take a prominent part. At the wedding banquet, for instance, full state formalities are to be observed. The Emperor, for

example, will receive his soup from the Lord High Steward, Prince von Radolin, and wine from the Lord High Cup-Bearer, Prince Hatzfeld. The Empress, the bride and bridegroom, and other guests at the Ceremonial Table will also be served by high officials. The Emperor is to propose the health of his daughter and her husband. On May 19 it was announced that the German Emperor had pardoned Captain Bernard Frederick Trench, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant Vivian Brandon, R.N., and Mr. Bertrand Stewart, the solicitor, who were found guilty of espionage, and imprisoned in Germany.

HONOURED BY WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATION: THE WAGNER CENTENARY.



ON LAND PRESENTED TO WAGNER BY THE MUNICIPALITY, WITH THAT FOR THE FESTIVAL THEATRE: THE VILLA WAHNFRIED, WAGNER'S BAYREUTH HOUSE.



THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THE MASTER: THE GRAVE OF RICHARD WAGNER IN THE GROUNDS OF "WAHNFRIED," HIS HOUSE AT BAYREUTH.



THE INN ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF WHICH WAGNER WAS BORN: THE RED AND WHITE LION, AT LEIPZIG.



PAINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMPOSER'S GREAT PATRON, KING LUDWIG OF BAVARIA: "WAGNER," BY A. F. PECHT.



A HOME OF WAGNER'S EXILE: THE VILLA TRIEBESCHEN, NEAR LUCERNE.



SET UP ON LAND PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY: THE FAMOUS WAGNER FESTIVAL THEATRE AT BAYREUTH.



THAT FOR WHICH WAGNER WORKED FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY: THE WAGNER FESTIVAL THEATRE AT BAYREUTH, OPENED AUGUST 1876.



WHERE WAGNER DIED, ON FEBRUARY 13, 1883: THE PALAZZO VENDRAMIN CALERGI, GRAND CANAL, VENICE.

The centenary of the birth of Richard Wagner is being celebrated this week. Wagner was born at Leipzig on May 22, 1813, in a room on the second floor of the Red and White Lion, son of Friedrich Wagner, then a clerk in the Police Service. He died in Venice on February 13, 1883; and was buried in the grounds of "Wahnfried," his house at Bayreuth, the land for which was given him by the Municipality, together with that for the famous Festival Theatre. The corner-stone of this theatre, set up after difficulties which, for a time, it seemed impossible to surmount, was laid in the sixtieth year of Wagner's age, and, while a regimental band played the "March of

Homage," written and dedicated by the composer to his patron, King Ludwig of Bavaria, Wagner took a hammer and gave the first three strokes, saying: "Blessings on this stone. May it stand long and hold firmly." The first general rehearsals for the first performances (of the "Ring") at the Festival Theatre were attended by the King of Bavaria; and on August 13, 1876, a quarter of a century of Wagner's work took the shape of the first Bayreuth Festival. The centenary is being celebrated at many places. It was arranged, for instance, that, on May 22, the "Ninth Symphony" should be given, under the conductorship of Herr Arthur Nikisch, in Leipzig.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ONLY DAUGHTER AND A BRITISH PRINCE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SANDAU



TO MARRY ON MAY 24: PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE OF PRUSSIA, DAUGHTER OF THE KAISER, AND PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS OF BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG, ONLY SURVIVING SON OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The wedding of the German Emperor's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, and Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg, only surviving son of the Duke of Cumberland, and a Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, is to take place in Berlin on Saturday, May 24. The bride was born on September 13, 1892; the bridegroom, on November 17, 1887. It is interesting to recall that the betrothal necessitated the agreement of King George, who gave his formal assent at a meeting of the Privy Council. Under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772,

it is decreed that no descendant of King George II., unless of foreign birth shall marry under the age of twenty-five without the permission of the Sovereign. At and after that age, any one of them, having given twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, may contract such a marriage, which will be valid unless both Houses of Parliament disapprove. Prince Ernest Augustus is, of course a descendant of George II., and a British Prince. The King and Queen are to be present at the wedding.

Literature

Illuminator

"Two Years Under the Crescent."

Mr. H. C. Seppings Wright, the war-artist, needs no introduction to the friends of this paper, who have so often seen in its pages the best examples of his work. But they have mostly known him as an artist, and will doubtless welcome him in the rôle of author, one he has assumed with success before now. His "Two Years Under the Crescent" (Nisbet), a spirited account of his work with the Turks in Tripoli and the Balkans, shows that he is hardly less at his ease with the pen than with the pencil. It shows more than this—something that must be heartily welcomed by the lovers of fair play—sincere and genuine appreciation for the fine qualities of the Turk, and a hearty disgust for those who, in his own straightforward language, "have treated this fine generous race with a callous brutality." His experience with the Turk in the terrible Tripolitan desert and on the stricken field of Thrace has convinced him that the Turks "are consistently and grossly misrepresented and maligned," and those of us who, on a smaller scale, have shared his experiences, and can in consequence accept his conclusions, must welcome such words as these, for they are an antidote to the venom of Turcophobia which has so deeply permeated the Press and the public platform of Great Britain. Reading Mr. Seppings Wright's vivid narrative, and following the Turk along the pitiful road that has led to his downfall, we find ourselves in the company of men whose courage, patriotism, and dignity demand the unstinted admiration of Europe. The attempt of an Eastern nation to assimilate Western culture, and the comparative failure of that attempt, leave quite untouched the fine qualities that belong to the Turk and seem destined to survive all his misfortunes. For political purposes, English public opinion has been encouraged to belittle the Turk, and it is on this account that the first-hand descriptions of a brave and gifted Englishman demand the careful attention of his countrymen. Speaking of the Turks in the Tchatalja lines, he says that when provisions of all kinds were plentiful the men were quite happy and cheerful in spite of the terrible experiences they had undergone. "It is a striking fact," he adds, "that Turkey's weakness is also her strength. The recuperative power and spirit of the nation is little short of marvellous." The fine tribute to Enver Bey's strategy in one of the final phases of the war is timely; so, too, are the comments upon the gallant defence of Adrianople and Scutari. In short, Mr. Wright's book, which has the great advantage of his own illustrations, deserves a wide circulation and should command it.

Changing Russia.

Mr. Stephen Graham is no stranger to Russia, and before producing the volume under notice—"Changing Russia"



Photo. H. C. Seppings Wright.
SHOWING THE LARGE HOLE WHICH IT MADE IN THE GROUND: EXAMINING A BOMB DROPPED FROM AN ITALIAN AIR-SHIP INTO A TURKISH CAMP IN TRIPOLI.

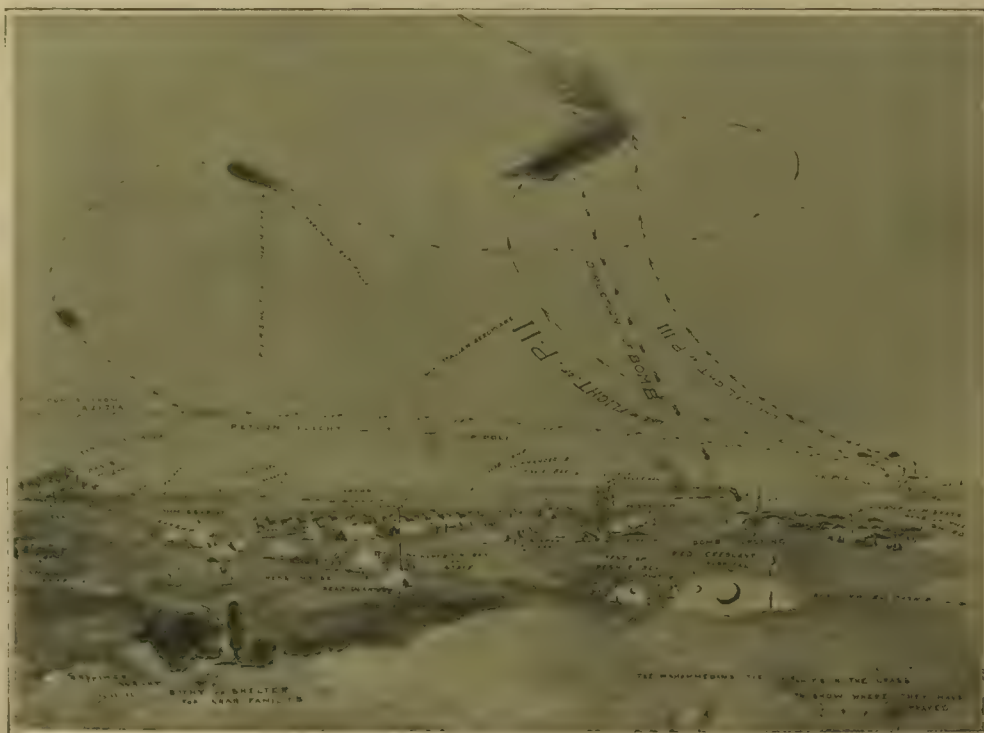
"Immediately they exploded we ran like excited children to look at the holes that had been made in the ground." From left to right the figures are a Turkish sergeant of artillery, Major Pagel, and Lieutenant Rodenski.



SNAPSHOTTED AT THE MOMENT OF BURSTING: THE EFFECT OF THE BOMB SHOWN IN THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH.

"I had my camera ready, and tried to get a snapshot of the ships, but could not focus them at such an altitude. I was lucky enough, however, to catch a picture of one of the bombs as it burst."

From "Two Years Under the Crescent," by H. C. Seppings Wright. (Nisbet.)



THE NEW TERROR IN MODERN WARFARE: ITALIAN AIR-SHIPS IN ACTION OVER THE TURKISH CAMP AT SANI BENI ADEM IN TRIPOLI.

"The Italian activities recommenced with the arrival of the dirigibles P.I. and P.II. . . . They hovered over Zanzur, and then circled toward Zarwia, and returned. . . . Unfortunately several women and children happened to be the victims, for the bombs had been dropped in the Bazaar. . . . The headquarter camp of Sani Beni Adem was not neglected. . . . My tent was close to headquarters. . . . The explosion took place as the missile buried itself in the earth about fifty yards from where we were standing. . . . The ships veered off after dropping fifteen bombs amongst us."

From "Two Years Under the Crescent," by H. C. Seppings Wright—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. James Nisbet and Co.

Bookbinder

(John Lane)—had written two charming books about that country in which he is so fond of tramping. To lead the life of a tramp in a land like Russia is not unexciting, nor always free from danger. However, Mr. Graham does not appear to have ever come in unpleasant contact either with the police or the enemies of order, and this is greatly to his credit. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the Russian language, saturated with its literature, and familiar with every phase of thought in that fascinating land which is undergoing so interesting a transition, he must be described as fully equipped for the task he has set himself—that of producing word-pictures which shall vividly present to the English reader the life conditions of the people among whom he has tramped rather than travelled. His style is quaint, picturesque, and graphic, and he possesses the rare gift of presenting what he has seen in language which makes others see it almost as clearly as he did. Mr. Graham's sketches are illustrated by photographs taken by himself, and to those who are already acquainted with Russia, who know what is at present going on there, the problems which her people have now to solve, the hopes, dreams, shattered ideals, despondency, and splendid aspirations of this great nation, his book is wonderfully suggestive, not to say instructive, and in some cases even illuminating. But Mr. Graham has his prejudices, his own somewhat curious and rather illogical bias, and it is to be feared that the reader who goes to his pages with an open and uninformed mind in the hope of learning something about a country which, although so much nearer, is in many respects less known and understood by English people than China, may be disappointed, and may even be led to form a totally false opinion about it. The fact is that Mr. Graham knows his subject too well, and takes for granted that his readers are as well informed as he is himself. Had this book been written for a Russian public, it could

not have been less descriptive of the peculiarities, the quaintness, of Russian life, its many strange contradictions, its comforts and discomforts, the essential particulars in which it differs from that of England and of Western Europe generally. When Mr. Graham lets us know, as he does very plainly, his own opinion of the direction in which Russia is going, we confess to a feeling of mild surprise. He wants Russia to continue to remain a purely agricultural country; he resents the introduction of the Duma, and he deprecates everything in the nature of progress. Unfortunately for him and his reactionary views, he has written his book some fifty years too late. His warning voice should have been raised in 1867. Russia can no more go back now than an avalanche can roll up a mountain. But this does not prevent the book from being a charming and delightful work.

Drawn by H. C. Seppings Wright.

LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR MAY.



AN OLD FASHION REVIVED: THE MANTLETS OF 1838 FOR 1913, TOGETHER WITH A RACE-GOWN.

The word mantlet is old-fashioned indeed, for does it not conjure up the vision of one of Gavarni's silhouettes, some Mimi with shy mien, with slender waist and flowered dress, stepping into a basket-work cabriolet, and throwing over her shoulders her dainty mantlet of taffetas? A lapse of a few years and we have another vision of the mantlet: the ladies of the Second Empire have revived the fashion with their ample and almost formal mantles and their pointed pelerines. Since then eclipse. But now the old-time word has come up afresh, and we hear it used in connection with the new scarves, mantles, and little hooded capes, and it gives an eighteenth-century note to the fashions of to-day. We show

in the border, round our central figure of a race model, five particularly graceful examples of these mantlet-scarves.—(1) A mantlet of olive satin, lined with old gold silk; (2) A mantlet of black and white Bohemian lace, in the style of Bruges, lined with Empire green chiffon; (3) A "three-quarter" mantle of tissue broché in vanilla colour; (4) Of white crêpe-de-chine and black velvet, finished at the neck with a collarette of white swansdown; (5) A short mantle in lime-coloured broché. The central figure is a black satin gown seen at Longchamp Races. It has a grey cachemire-de-soie tunic, with a long pleated basque which is held in over the hips by a wide sash crossing in the front; the collar is of white tulle.



BY MRS. C. W. EARLE, AUTHOR OF "POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN."

THE spring this year has been unusually wet, which is all to the good for spring gardens on light soils, and many things have been unusually good here on our wretched Bagshot sand. I have made rather a study of the shrubby spiræas. They are beautiful, useful things, and though very much alike in appearance, still there is a difference; and three or four no garden, however small, should be without. *S. Thumbergi* is the earliest to flower and if it gets injured by frost, well, then its pretty light foliage is useful all through the summer late in to the autumn, when it turns a golden yellow. The next which flowers here at the end of April, *S. Arquta*—and one of the best—has a most graceful growth: the branches arch over and are covered with pure white flowers. *S. Grandiflora* (*Exochorda Grandiflora*) has larger flowers than most of the spring spiræas, and uncultivated, unseeing eyes always notice it and ask what it is. *S. Van Nouttei* is another beautiful white variety which should not be forgotten. *S. Japonica* flowers in July and has flattened corymbs of bright red blossoms. *S. Ariæfolia* will grow ten feet high, and no other shrub makes so beautiful an effect in July and August, when bunches of its creamy white flowers may be seen nodding and waving all over it. Lastly, *S. Lindleyana* is one of the largest of the spiræas, and one of the latest to bloom, and only shows to advantage if it can be given plenty of room and an open space.

One of the merits of the shrubby spiræas is that they can easily be divided and moved; whereas shrubs, as a rule, have to be left alone; a shrub that does not look thriving is an eyesore in a garden, instead of an ornament. But judicious thinning out of spiræas is very necessary. The herbaceous spiræas are more often seen. *S. Aruncus* is a very vigorous perennial in light soils; it does best in half-shade. The two pink ones—*S. Lobata* and *S. Palmata*—are lovely plants, but they do not grow to perfection without moisture. *S. Ulmaria* is the common British meadowsweet, but it deserves a place in every mixed border, and is far more lovely than the double variety generally seen in gardens. I am trying to name the plants only that are not generally seen in April gardens. Beautiful effects can be got from the ordinary honesty and its various shades; the white variety looks best in shade, and if they are sown in April or May, and transplanted in October, they flower the following spring. There is a deep purple kind which makes a variety; if they are allowed to sow themselves they must be very much thinned out.

The brooms this year are flowering very early: the *Genista Præcox* and the white one were in flower here by April 20. I sow all the brooms every year, and so have a constant supply; they are best moved into place in October. *Præcox* makes no seed, or hardly any, but the young shoots strike easily in June under a bell glass. I find a little plant, like a wild wallflower, very useful—*Erisimum Arkansanum*. It is a biennial, and flowers the next spring if sown in August; and it will sow itself if left in any wild, dry place. Still more attractive for

rockery or border is a little double wallflower called *Cheiranthus "Harper Crewe,"* sold by Barr, of Taplow: the only care it wants is cutting back rather hard every year when it has done flowering. It is easily increased by cuttings of the young shoots in sand under a bell glass, and if moved into place as soon as rooted, the cuttings make small flowering plants the next spring, but are better, of course, the second year. Many amateurs do not realise how very easy it is to increase the lovely aubretias to any extent by putting in small pieces of the old plants in May or June; and in appropriate places it is hardly possible to have too much of this charming hardy spring friend, with its many shades and varieties of colour from the deepest purple to almost pale pink. The best catalogue I know for uncommon seeds is that of Thompson and Morgan, 5, Car Street, Ipswich.

sympathy with the old labourer who said "he wanted neither meat nor music. He found by experience too much of either was not good for him—music made him mischievous, and meat made him masterful."

Rampion is seldom seen in English kitchen-gardens; it is a Swiss campanula, and pretty when allowed to flower, though this destroys it as a vegetable. Sow the seeds in the open ground in April or May. The seed is so exceedingly small that it is well to mix it with a little sand, to avoid sowing too thickly; if they come up too thickly they must be thinned. The leaves make an excellent spinach, and the roots can be boiled and covered with a white sauce. Those left in the ground through the winter will generally produce a fresh growth of leaves in the spring; when the leaves are young they can be used as a salad with beetroot. When left alone in the ground they flower in June or

July, and, gathered, make a pretty sheaf of pale-blue, bell-shaped flowers which last well in water. The best way to cook the leaves is to boil them like spinach, drain, and pass through a sieve. Take a piece of fresh butter the size of an egg, a little flour, mix all together and cook in a china saucepan, but do not let it brown; put in the vegetable, add a little cream, and stir well. Then put a little more cream on the top, and let it all cook slowly by the fire; stir in the cream before serving, and make all very hot. The dish can also be served with the root cut into pieces in the centre, with a white sauce over it, and the green purée put round it.

Broad-leaved and curly endive can be kept through the winter if taken up with a ball of earth and put in a cellar or a frost-proof shed, or in a frame. The following is an excellent French way of cooking the endives. Boil the leaves in lots of salt and water; when tender, pour the whole thing into a

large sieve, and, as soon as the hot water has drained away, put the sieve under a tap and let cold water run on it for a few minutes. After the cold water, put the endive on a chopping-board or rub it through a fine sieve; in both cases return it to the fire after putting it into a china saucepan, with a pat of butter and one teaspoonful of fine flour. Melt and mix the butter and flour, stir in the vegetable, and let it simmer fifteen minutes. Add a little cream or milk quite at the last moment, to make it look soft and pretty.

When Sutton's winter salads are over, salad-lovers can sow any kind of lettuce-seed in boxes. When about two inches high they can be cut like mustard-and-cress, and make a salad which most people greatly appreciate and approve of. Another useful plan in the country is, when the main crop of potatoes is dug up in October, to pick out all the small potatoes. Wipe and dry them a little, and then put them in any biscuit or other tins you have collected in the year and bury these about a foot or so deep, being careful to mark the place. These enable you to serve excellent, apparently young potatoes at Christmas. Corn-salad or lambs' lettuce is now better known, as it is sold in shops, but no winter garden should be without it—or winter spinach either, which, besides being excellent to eat, is the only safe colouring for pea-soup or a purée of dried peas.



THE AUTHOR IN HER SURREY GARDEN: MRS. C. W. EARLE, THE WELL-KNOWN WRITER OF BOOKS DEALING WITH FLOWERS.

It may amuse some enthusiastic amateurs to hear of a rare and curious parasite which I grow here under a wall and shaded by shrubs; it flourishes best on the roots of a willow, and is called *Lathræa Clandestina*; it is purple-violet, and looks, at a distance, like a patch of badly grown crocus; but it is curious and interesting. I believe it will grow on other roots as well as the willow, but I have only succeeded in making it grow on that. I find that the pretty climber, *Eccremocarpus Scaber*, though a Chilean plant, will survive through ordinary winters if planted to grow through a jasmine or a rose on a wall; and the old plants begin to flower in April, which seedlings do not do till June or July.

English gardeners, as a rule, have little care for vegetables to be eaten in winter and spring. Brussels sprouts, young cabbages, and sprouting kale and some forced sea-kale seem to be pretty much all they think about—and getting the garden dug up and ready for spring sowings; but there are many other things that are most useful. A deep pit can be dug and planted with sea-kale and rhubarb, and covered with boards with a thick layer of leaves; this makes it impervious to frost, and is a useful plan for a household fond of vegetables. I belong to a horrible class of people who call themselves "food reformers," and have much

For the Promenade in Rotten Row: Morning Hats and Dresses.



1. ON THE LEFT A COAT OF "MOIRÉ SOUPLE," CUT THE NEW "THREE-QUARTER" LENGTH AND SLIGHTLY DRAPED IN FRONT; ON THE RIGHT A SIMPLE BLACK SATIN FROCK, WITH THE CORSAGE AND BASQUE IN OLD LACE AND A "TOBY" FRILL OF WHITE MUSLIN.

2. A STRAW HAT, THE CROWN STRETCHED OVER WITH SILK CRÊPE AND A BRANCH OF ROSES LAID ON THE BRIM TO FALL ON TO THE SHOULDER.

3. A BECOMING HAT IN TAGAL STRAW LINED WITH A LIGHTER-COLOURED STRAW AND PLUMED WITH OSTRICH FEATHERS.
4. A CLOSE-FITTING SHAPE COVERED IN MOIRÉ, WITH A HIGH AIGRETTE RISING OUT OF THE COCARDE OF RIBBON AT ONE SIDE.

Of Interest to the Collector of Oriental China: Fine Examples of Three Great Periods of Chinese Porcelain.

REPRODUCED BY KIND PERMISSION OF MR. EDGAR GORER, 170, NEW BOND STREET, W.



Mr. Edgar Gorer, the well-known dealer in Oriental porcelain, has furnished us with the following descriptions of the beautiful examples of china now in his possession:—(1.) A Dish, the centre containing the figures of the God of Longevity with his disciples and attributes—namely, the peach, deer, stork, and pine-tree, all and each of which signify long life. Surrounding are eight small reserves with figures of deer and storks flying through clouds, in rich famille-verte colourings. Diameter, 14 inches. (2.) This Vase, enamelled on biscuit porcelain, has in each section various flowering plants, the blossoms in yellow and aubergine, the foliage in green lightly pencilled with black. The neck is similarly treated, whilst on the shoulder are aquatic plants in various colours on a light seeded green background. Height, 12½ inches. (3.) The background of this Vase of brilliant black enamel is relieved with chrysanthemums in pink, white and blue, and green foliage; at the front and back is a partly unrolled makemona with the picture of a bird, and at the sides are smaller panels. Height, 17½ inches. (4.) On either side of this Wine-Ewer is a large panel surrounded by flowers, having in the centre figures illustrating a domestic love-scene. The rest of the decoration consists of sprays of hawthorn-blossom in rouge-de-fer, blue and green, the stems of aubergine. Height, 14 inches. (5.) The centre figure of this group of biscuit porcelain is a god robed in a garment the embroidery of which is shown in enamels on a fine yellow background, ornamented with peaches and storks,

signifying longevity; the beard and hair are in black enamel, the face in biscuit, the head-dress in blue. Height, 9½ inches. (6.) This is a very rare model of a Stag in biscuit porcelain; the body and the antlers are enamelled yellow, the hair being represented by a light pencilling in black. Height, 8½ inches. (7.) A Plate of egg-shell porcelain richly enamelled in famille-rose colourings. It will be noted that there are seven distinct borders, all of which represent various brocades. In the centre is a medallion of a lady playing with her children. Diameter, 8 inches. (8.) A Bowl with background of brilliant apple-green decorated with flowering branches of the peony-tree. Inside is a narrow band representing brocade, with half-sections of hawthorn blossoms in a very pale pink margined with blue. Diameter, 8½ inches. (9.) This Vase, of biscuit porcelain, is richly enamelled with ascending and descending acanthus leaves in various greens lined with black. It forms part of a garniture of three pieces consisting of a beaker-shaped centre-piece and a pair of vases of which our example is one. Height of pots, 10½ inches; beaker, 9½ inches. (10.) This Jar is in rich green enamel, over which is a scroll design in black with foliage in pale green, and flowers in aubergine, yellow and white pencilled with black. Round the shoulder is a band of Joey heads. Height, 8 inches. (11.) This Vase, one of a pair, is covered with a brilliant green enamel relieved with formal flowers and foliage in white. Height, 10½ inches.

Ethereal Effects in Chiffon: The "Merry Widow" Dress and other Creations.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY KIND PERMISSION OF MADAME LUCILE, 25, HANOVER SQUARE.



1. AN EVENING DRESS OF BRIGHT ROSE CHIFFON AND DIAMANTÉ TRIMMING. THE BODICE IS OF FLESH-PINK TULLER AND HAS A BROCADE BELT.

2. THE "MERRY WIDOW" MODEL IS AN AFTERNOON GOWN MADE IN BLACK SILK CREPON, AND WITH IT IS WORN A BLACK TAGAL HAT PLUMED WITH A LARGE WHITE OSPREY MOUNT, AND A LONG BLACK NET VEIL.

3. AN EMERALD-GREEN CHARMEUSE EVENING DRESS, WITH A TUNIC OF GREEN TULLE EMBROIDERED IN SILVER, AND A WREATH COMPOSED OF GREEN AND BLUE FLOWERS. THE VEIL IS MADE OF GREEN NINON.

4. A COSTUME IN BLACK-AND-WHITE STRIPED FLANNEL.

5. AN EVENING GOWN IN ROSE CHIFFON.

FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS AT RANELAGH: YOUNG GIRLS' DRESSES.

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY KIND PERMISSION OF MADAME LUCILE, 21, HANOVER SQUARE.



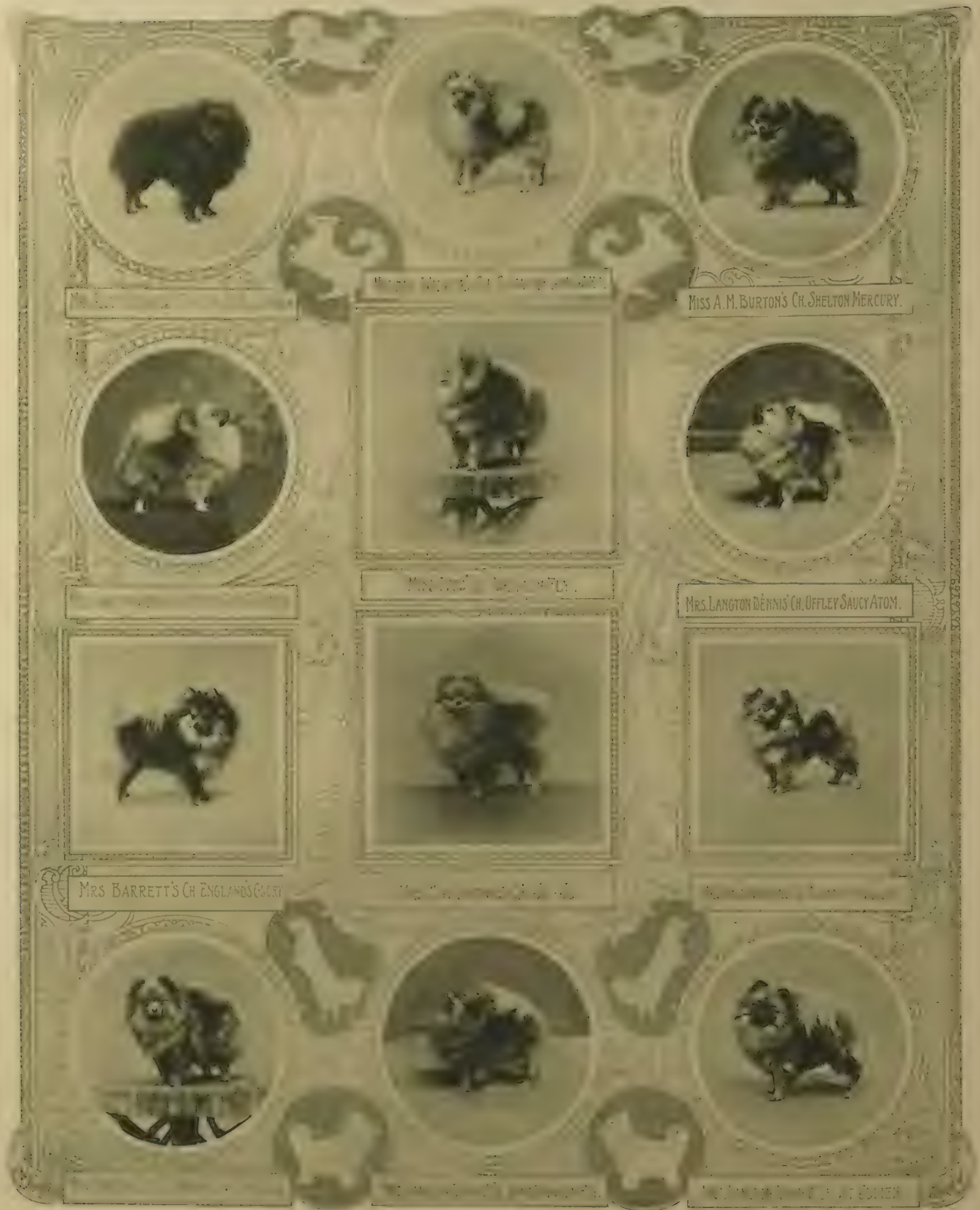
At Ranelagh.

1. A YOUNG GIRL'S COAT AND SKIRT IN MUSTARD RATINE, WITH BLACK SATIN COLLAR AND BLACK CORD AND TASSEL.
2. A SIMPLE WHITE LACE DRESS BANDED WITH BLACK NET.

3. A GREY CACHEMIRE COAT AND SKIRT IN QUAKER STYLE.
4. A COSTUME IN BLACK AND BLUE BROCADE.
5. A FLOWERED MAUVE-AND-WHITE MUSLIN DRESS.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: NO. II.—THE POMERANIAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TREBLE, FELL, LANKESTER, AND HEDGES.



ARISTOCRATIC PETS DATING BACK TO 200 B.C.: CHAMPION POMERANIANS.

If long descent is a proof of aristocracy, the Pomeranian is a patrician, for, setting aside its exact progenitor—whether Samoyede or other Arctic dog—it was a household pet among the Greeks in the second century B.C., as is shown by a painting on a vase in the British Museum. It is shown, evidently also as a pet, on a sculptured relief in Athens of a family group of 56 B.C. And it had the distinction during the Roman Empire of being frequently sacrificed to the Goddess Flora. For centuries it has been known in Italy under the name of Volpino; but with us it owes its name of Pomeranian to the fact that it reached us from Germany, where its distant ancestors lived with the cave men and left their bones among them to tell the tale.

As far as this country is concerned, its modern history begins with the year 1870, when the Kennel Club first registered the breed under that name of Pomeranian. The first class for this dog at a Kennel Club Show was in 1871, when there were three entries; and the rapidity of its subsequent progress is indicated by the entry of 626, at the North of England Pomeranian Club Show—a world's record for any breed. It is now divided into two varieties—those over 7 lb., the Pomeranian proper; and under that weight, the miniature Pomeranian, whose dainty perfection of colour and grace have given it the most widespread popularity. In the border may be seen reproductions of Pomeranians taken from ancient Greek vases and an Egyptian model dug up at Fayyum.

WHERE MANY OF THE ODES WERE WRITTEN: HORACE'S VILLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. VAUCHER.



1. DECORATION OF HORACE'S HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY; MARBLE MOSAIC OF A ROOM OF THE VILLA.
2. THE CALDARIUM OF THE BATH; IN THE CENTRE, THE PILLARS WHICH SUPPORTED MOSAIC, AND BETWEEN WHICH WARM AIR CIRCULATED.
3. SURROUNDING THE GARDEN; THE CRYPTOPORTICUS OF RETICULATED WORK.

The precise site of Horace's Villa, brought once more into prominence the other day by a visit paid by the Dowager-Queen of Italy, has been a matter of curiosity for a considerable time. As far back as the fifteenth century, Daleandro Alberti sought to solve the problem; but without success. In 1776, De Sanctis decided that the villa must have been near Licenza. In 1857, M. Pietro Rosa affirmed that the poet's dwelling-place would be found at Rocca-Giovane, a village a few kilometres from Licenza.

4. THE UNEARTHING OF HORACE'S SABINE VILLA AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT LUCRETILIS. LICENZA; A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE MOMENT.
5. FOUND DURING THE FIRST EXCAVATIONS; AMPHORAE FROM HORACE'S CELLAR.
6. LATER TURNED INTO A CRYPT; THE FRIGIDARIUM—ON THE HEIGHT THE CASTLE OF LICENZA.

Horace's own writings show that this could not be the case. It is now known that the villa was at the foot of Mount Lucretilis, and there the work of excavation was commenced in 1911. The villa, in which Horace lived for some thirty years, and in which he wrote a number of his odes, is found to have been rectangular. Around it was a wall. In that part of the dwelling occupied by Horace there were several bedrooms, a large dining-room, and a large bath. The mosaics were of marble finely wrought

SINGING AT COVENT GARDEN AGAIN: THE GREATEST TENOR.

CAMERA-PORTRAIT BY J. O. HOPPE



CAUSE OF A SIEGE OF THE OPERA HOUSE BOX-OFFICE: SIGNOR ENRICO CARUSO.

With all apologies to the other famous artists concerned in the various productions, it cannot be denied that the sensation of this week's Grand Opera at Covent Garden has been the return to that house, after an absence of several seasons, of Signor Enrico Caruso, the greatest of living tenors, who arranged to make his first appearance on Tuesday as Canio in "Pagliacci." So soon as the date of this was fixed, the box-

office was literally besieged; and at one time some four or five hundred people formed a queue outside it. It is difficult, of course, to name the fee Signor Caruso receives in this country, but, according to an American journal of the other day, his fee for a single appearance is £500, and he earned during last season, for operatic, concert, and talking-machine work, £42,000.

"As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved." SIR W. TEMPLE.

WHAT IS HEALTH?

"**HEALTH** is that which makes your meat and drink both savoury and pleasant. **HEALTH** is that which makes your bed easy and your sleep refreshing; that revives your strength with the rising sun and makes you cheerful at the light of another day. **HEALTH** is that which fills up the hollow and uneven parts of your body, making it plump and comely; 'tis that which dresseth you in Nature's richest attire and adorns your face with her choicest colours. **HEALTH** is that which makes fertile and increaseth the natural endowments of your mind and preserves them long from decay; makes your wit acute and your memory retentive. **HEALTH** is that which supports the fertility of a corruptible body and preserves the verdure, vigour and beauty of youth, and 'tis that which makes the soul take delight in her mansion enchanting herself at the casements of your eyes."—MAYNWARINGE, 1683.

"Nor Love thy Life nor Hate, but what thou livest live well."—MILTON.



MAY.

"For thee, sweet month, the groves green livories wear,
For thee, the graces lead the dancing hours,
And Nature's ready pencil paints the flowers."—DRYDEN.

INTERNAL as well as External Cleanliness.

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age, as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs or microbes which infest the bowel and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains. The dual problem, therefore, of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted or prevented—or, in other words, how the bowel may be kept clean."—Extract from the work of Dr. Charles Reinhardt's well-known book, "Diet and the Maximum Duration of Life."

"Into man's hands is placed the rudder of his frail barque, that he may not allow the waves to work their will." GOETHE.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, i.e., of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

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AN IDEAL SPRING ALTERNATIVE.

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

NEW NOVELS.

"The Crystal Stopper."

The ingenuities of Arsène Lupin are evidently very far from being exhausted. Messrs. Hurst and Blackett

have just produced another volume of his adventures, admirably translated from M. Leblanc's original by A. Teixeira de Mattos, that is, if possible, even more thrilling and audacious than its predecessors. There is no limit to the daring of the great Parisian adventurer—to call him a mere burglar would be as gross as confusing an Academician with a house-painter. Arsène Lupin in "The Crystal Stopper" is supremely happy in his adversary. He is obliged, in turf phraseology, to extend himself in his race with the villainous Daubrecq for the life of a comparatively innocent man. We are obliged to say "comparatively," because the young Gilbert, who is condemned to the guillotine, was a member of Lupin's famous gang, and it is hardly possible, in spite of M. Leblanc's cajolery, to look upon his housebreaking as nothing but a boyish peccadillo. The crystal stopper contains the talisman that is to secure his release—and we have not the slightest intention of giving away the secrets of either Daubrecq or Arsène Lupin. People must read "The Crystal Stopper" and learn for themselves the startling story of its contents.

"Chance the Piper."

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle have strung together a collection of stories by the general title of "Chance the Piper" (Smith, Elder). The long arm of coincidence plays no small part in their plots; but the foreword kindly prepares the

reader for the generous use of improbabilities. The stories introduce twin brothers, as like as the two Dromios, sudden encounters of mortal enemies, a princess wooed and won between sunset and sunrise—strange events, indeed, but handled with a remarkable

a trifle, if you like; but a trifle conspicuous for the clear-cut impression it produces. The arrival of the Death Hussar at the château of one of the ruined French nobles (year '93) throws a concentrated, if a slender, ray upon the death-agonies of a ruling caste. Mr. and Mrs. Castle

have a fine feeling for essential drama. They have done bigger work; but they have never written more telling studies of the thumb-nail order than those contained in the present volume.

"The Curse of the Nile."

In spite of its flamboyant title, Mr. Douglas Sladen's "The Curse of the Nile" (Stanley Paul) has the right to be taken seriously. It is a study, embellished, of course, with the inevitable love-story, of the fall of Khartoum and the events that culminated in the battle of Omdurman. Mr. Sladen has good authorities to draw upon, and his compilation of some of the most dramatic incidents of the Soudan tragedy is contrived with considerable adroitness. Paste and scissors must necessarily be the mainstay of a historical romance containing many characters still living; and the imaginary persons whom the author introduces for his own ends run the risk of suffering in interest, by comparison. It is to Mr. Sladen's credit that his own creations walk as naturally as they do upon a stage where some of the biggest figures in Anglo-Egyptian history are prominent. Those who have never read Father Ohrwalder's or Slatin Pasha's books will find "The Curse of the Nile" a thrilling romance, and even those who are as cognisant as Mr. Sladen of the tremendous story of the Soudan will not fail to be grateful to him for presenting it afresh to them in his attractive novel.



OLD-TIME WARFARE SEEN AT OLYMPIA: GRENADE-THROWING AS PRACTISED BY THE "GREEN HOWARDS" IN 1749.



THE FAMOUS "GREEN HOWARDS" OF 1746 SEEN IN A LONDON PAGEANT: A REHEARSAL OF MANUAL FIRING EXERCISES FOR THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

One of the most interesting events at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, arranged to be held at Olympia from May 22 to June 7, is the representation of firing exercises, with old-time arms and uniforms, by men of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own). They show the manual, firing, and grenade exercises as practised in 1748 by the grenadier company of the "Green Howards." Our photographs illustrate a rehearsal of these exercises, which took place recently at Blackdown. The muskets used are those of the Volunteers raised in 1802 by Sir Mark Sykes, and now lent by his descendant and namesake, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., who has organised the whole pageant at Olympia. (Photographs by *Newspaper Illustrations*.)

vivacity. The best thing about "Chance the Piper" is its dramatic atmosphere. The little sketch of a traveller arriving in London some months after the Great Fire is

very far without resting; but now I feel quite light and wonderfully well, and can walk any distance without feeling the least tired."

There are hundreds of such grateful, unsolicited testimonials which anyone is at liberty to peruse in the original at the offices of the Proprietors of Antipon, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Renewed Physical Beauty.

Beauty comes from within. There is no such thing as perfect beauty without health and vigour, and obesity wars against health continually. Now Antipon, tonic and fat-reducer combined, helps to re-invigorate the entire organism as fast as it eliminates the needless, unhealthy and deforming excess of adipose matter. It repairs and re-stimulates the whole digestive machinery, creates a regular, keen, natural appetite, and ensures proper assimilation of the good food enjoyed without stint. Nutrition, then, being perfected, brings about the complete repair of the muscular fibre and nerve-tissue. The "raw material of physical beauty" is there, and there is a rapid re-building of the system. The fleshy parts, freed from excess of fatty matter, recover quality and firmness, and the shape of the entire body is beautified; the limbs regain their slender mould, the waist its supple slimness, the hips their graceful contour. Beauty of proportion is re-established.

In extreme cases of over-fatness there is a decrease of something approaching 3 lb. within a day and a night of beginning the treatment. In ordinary cases this initial diminution ranges from 8 ozs. upwards.

Beauty of facial contours is restored without frowning or looseness, Antipon having a peculiar bracing effect on the skin, while the complexion regains the radiant hues of health and youthfulness.

Antipon, a pleasant liquid, contains only vegetable substances of the most harmless kind. There are no undesirable after-effects.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or, in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and Stores in the Colonies and India, and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world.

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SURE, SAFE AND SUCCESSFUL

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TO reduce oneself from over-stoutness to an elegant slimmness without the least trouble or inconvenience, and without any irritating dietary restrictions, is a delightful achievement, one which has made thousands contented and happy who have been fortunate enough to select the pleasant and harmless Antipon treatment as the means to that end. Antipon has proved itself sure, safe and permanently successful in countless cases where the victims of obesity positively despaired of ever obtaining more than a slight check upon the growth of the over-fatness by starving and exercising and drugging themselves into a very low condition of health and vitality. Antipon, one of the most important medical discoveries of the age, came upon the astonished world as the really true treatment for the lasting cure of obesity, not only without the aid of drug preparations or absurd food-restricting rules, but as a remedy possessing splendid tonic qualities, and requiring, of all things, the assistance of good, wholesome nourishment. Antipon at once secured the premier position as an obesity cure, and has retained that rank ever since.

A Ladies' Trustworthy Authority.

Weldon's Ladies' Journal has devoted many an article to the extraordinary virtues of Antipon as a restorer of physical beauty for over-stout women. We select the following interesting passage for quotation:—"Many women, as they near the meridian of life, lose that delightful curve of figure, and in place of firm, solid flesh, flabbiness and a tendency to obesity are apparent. When there is such a specific as Antipon there is no reason why anyone should suffer from an abundance of 'too, too solid flesh,' especially when Antipon is pleasant to take and moderate in price."

The re-invigorating, tonic quality of Antipon is very clearly shown in the letter from a lady of Stornoway we are about to quote. Our fair correspondent says:—"I am writing to let you know of the enormous benefit



"Could that have been my former self?"

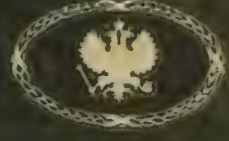
I have received from Antipon. Before taking it I was fifteen stone, and now I am reduced to thirteen stone. I also suffered from shortness of breath, and could not walk

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WILLIAM COBBETT.

MR. Lewis Melville's indefatigable pen has found congenial material in his latest addition to biographical literature. *The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America* (The Bodley Head) presents, in two exhaustive volumes, a straightforward story of that remarkable publicist's career. The arrangement of original documents is so managed as to make Cobbett virtually his own biographer. This is a satisfactory method, for the father of popular journalism is best seen, perhaps, through his own spectacles. A man of no social or educational advantages, Cobbett, whose

why should I not? *Poverty* I have always set at defiance, and I could therefore defy the temptation of riches." No task came amiss to his hand. He would tackle any subject, without questioning his qualifications, and therein he proved himself the ideal journalist. As a fighter, he displayed qualities of bull-dog British courage that carried him spiritually, at least, over all obstacles. Worldly success was never exactly his, but he made a great name among his contemporaries as a master of vigorous, if too flamboyant, English. He was the first Pressman to appeal directly to the labouring classes, and to provide them with a popular periodical literature. His career was many-sided. Born in 1762

charged with peculation, he went to France, and thence to America, where he taught English to French refugees, and wrote trenchant articles on Priestley, Tom Paine, and the Democrats. Prosecutions for libel drove him back to England. The Tories welcomed him, and he started his *Weekly Political Register*, which ultimately became a virulent Radical organ. Two years in Newgate and a fine of £1000 followed some of his denunciations, and the consequent embarrassments again drove him to America. Later, he returned, was prosecuted for sedition, and entered Parliament, where he made little or no mark as a speaker. Parliamentary life disagreed with him, and really hastened his death, which took place in 1835. That, in brief, with



A SEQUEL TO THE EXPLOITS OF THE TURKISH CRUISER "HAMIDIEH": THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE MEN KILLED ON BOARD THE SERBIAN TRANSPORTS AT SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA.

Among the exploits of the Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh" during the war were her raids on the Albanian ports of Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua. She arrived off the latter place on March 12, and shelled the town and vessels in the harbour. Two Serbian transports were set on fire, fifty men on board being killed or wounded, while the rifle-ammunition and thirty horses on one of the ships were almost entirely destroyed. A funeral ceremony over the graves of the men killed, who belonged to the 17th Brigade of the Drina Division, took place recently at San Giovanni di Medua, and was attended by Admiral Burney (marked 1 in the photograph), Commander-in-Chief of the International Fleet, and the Serbian General Peter Polovitz (marked 2).

belief in himself was superabundant, fought his way to a position of remarkable eminence in journalism. However much we may be inclined to discount his self-conceit, which was overwhelming, it cannot be denied that this belief in himself was the mainspring of his achievement. And it is well, therefore, that Cobbett should be allowed to present himself in all the glory of his robust and not unamiable optimism. "You are always in spirits, Cobbett!" someone said to him. He answered, "To be sure; for

at Farnham in Surrey, the son of a small farmer, he worked first on the land, then as a clerk, and then he entered the Army, in which he rose to the rank of sergeant-major. He dwells complacently on his singular good conduct. He and a comrade, he tells us, were the only sober men in the regiment. His reforming genius showed itself even under military discipline. He was discharged with a flattering record. In order to get out of a court-martial on certain officers whom he had

the omission of all its fierce polemic, is Cobbett's career. His output in mere writing was enormous; much of it was nonsense, and a good deal of it wrong-headed. But he had the cause of the people truly at heart, and attacked abuse with courage and conviction. Above all, no matter what he wrote, he was readable. That was the secret of his power. Mr. Melville gives a very complete picture of an extraordinary man, who to the present generation is little more than a name, if that.

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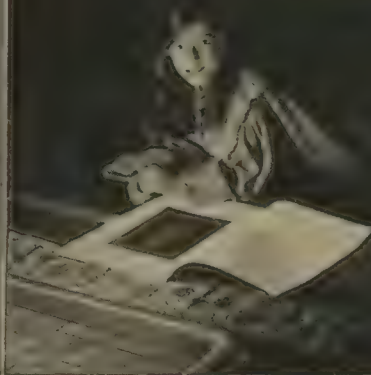
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LADIES' PAGE.

HERE are two cases reported in the newspapers (one English, one French) in one week in which a young man, favoured by the girl he loved, but rejected and kept apart from her by her parents, has furiously attacked the stern father; and yet a third case of love's tragic ends—a young man who was threatened by his parents with expulsion from home if he would not give up his sweetheart, and who has taken his own life as the way out of his trouble. They are all people in a lowly station; but as "the smallest beetle that we tread upon" suffers the same pangs as would a giant, so tragedy knows no class, no distinction because of manners or education; and what situation can be more tragic than that of a girl whose lover awaits the law's sentence for killing her father; or even hers whose lover in his youth lies dead for her sake?

It is a difficult problem of everyday life how far parents do well to interfere strenuously with the choice of their children in marriage. Naturally, the elders regard romance with contempt; personal character with all its probabilities for the future, and social and financial standing in the present, are, in their eyes, far more important than personal fancies. Who can endure to see a hopeful youth throw himself away on a vulgar minx of whom he must soon become ashamed; or a bright, beautiful, and beloved daughter descend in the social scale, or encounter all the horrors of a daily struggle with poverty, for the sake of a commonplace young man? The elders know that love's dreams will pass and leave life a sordid and painful reality. The more ardent and romantic the passion, the less it is suited to endure the mean, degrading, embittering domestic cares that result from insufficient means, or the social declension that implies either isolation or the companionship of a different class, of other education, standards, and manners. Lord Beaconsfield cynically observed that all his friends who had married for love ill-used their wives; and it hardly needs Dr. Johnson's sagacity to remark with him that "love and marriage are different things." How many amongst us who married while still very young "for love" have been made to realise that it was the cardinal error, the irreparable blunder, that was to mar the whole of the rest of existence! "Plaisir d'amour dure pour un moment; chagrin d'amour dure toute la vie." Like the little book of the Revelation, love is sweet in the mouth as honey, but often it leaves a very bitter taste behind.

The elders who know all this take little count of the passion and much care for the business side of the union. But though this is so reasonable from the logical point of view, and though it seems clear that marriages, as a whole, are fully as happy in countries (such as France) where the elders chiefly arrange the matter as in those (like our own) where the young couple are supposed to make their own choice at haphazard, still it remains a question how far



A CHIC AND SEASONABLE COSTUME.

This is a fashionable little coat in brocaded gauze over a draped skirt in satin charmeuse of another colour; the coat is cut down at the throat. The Tagal hat has a white plume.

it is judicious, how far it is even a clear duty, for parents strongly to oppose a marriage desired by a son or daughter. The ills we bring upon ourselves are far more endurable than those forced upon us by the power of authority. It is a grievous ill indeed not to marry the one on whom the heart is set; all hope of happiness is for the moment concentrated on success in this direction; and if it be missed, merely to please the elders, the whole future may be embittered by the thought of what might have been. Should a subsequent marriage of prudence prove unhappy, or what is perhaps worse still (I am not quite sure—I say *perhaps*!), should no other opportunity for marriage present itself at all, and the years wear on to a desolate and impecunious elderly celibate existence—then the resentful thought constantly intrudes that if the marriage desired had only been permitted, life would have been happy all along its course, instead of wretched. It is probably an untrue thought; but there it will be, and a far more cruel and bitter reflection than the alternative possible one—that a marriage made "for love" has, after all, turned out badly. It is a dreadful responsibility for any human being, even a parent, to act as the arbiter of the fate of another. The future is so obscure, human character and the resultant conduct and consequences are so uncertain, that it is perhaps better for fathers to offer their opinion clearly but gently, and then to let the children, after reasonable delay for consideration, cast the die of their own lot; even apart from the dire possibilities of my first paragraph!

Paris models for afternoon wear are so cut away at the top that it is impossible to tell at first whether they are morning or evening demi-toilette gowns. Last summer the Paris frocks were often seen cut out in a slight but pronounced V-shape in front. This summer, the matter goes considerably farther; many of the frocks are cut out in that form to six or more inches below the pit of the throat, and others are cut down round the shoulders, so that it looks as if the girl had forgotten to put on her guimpe, or her blouse under her coat-shaped corsage. This season, at any rate, we shall, in this country, be content with a very modest V cut-down at the throat. It is pretty and very becoming when the contours of the neck are perfect. A well-built throat and chin are charming, and the line of the neck that runs from behind the ear to lose itself in the line of the shoulder is considered by artists to be one of the most graceful of the body; a high collar conceals all this, but *per contra* is kind in hiding any deficiencies when such exist. The low-cut day gown is not for the scraggy damsel, or for the woman of that time of life when the throat begins to sag and the chin to droop. A Medici collar of lace or net rising at the back of the head, graduated from the cut-away front, is much liked when this open style is worn. Sometimes, in fact, the dress material itself is used to form the high collar behind the head. Some women who do not care to leave the neck and top of the chest bare in the day-time are having the cut-away corsage made but filled in to the pit of the throat with chiffon in two or more layers.

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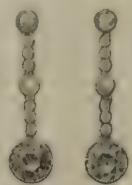


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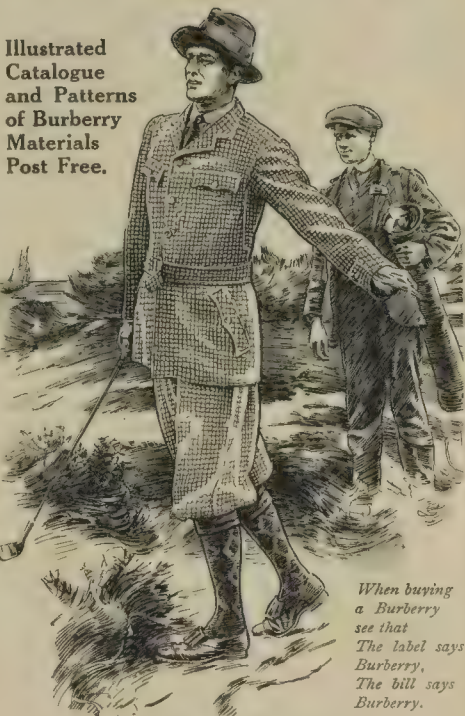
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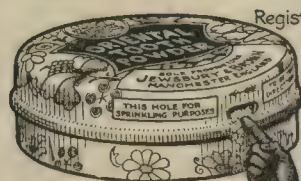
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ART NOTES.

THE great trial by ordeal beginning on Friday at Christie's has been spoken of as if it were sure to humiliate the practising artist. It is the Academy at auction; a public inquiry into the affairs of the Cabinet of painters. Pictures that were sold from Burlington House at the ripe moment now face the rough-and-tumble

impression when it was first shown at the Academy some sixteen years ago, and may still hold its own; but the slightly larger "Lear and Cordelia" is admirable neither as drama nor decoration.

Mr. William Orpen's "The Mirror" will make a good price; so, too, will the fine "October" of Mr. D. Y. Cameron, the "Charity" of Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the latest of the three lovely Clausens; the "Setting Sun" of Mr. Adrian Stokes, the "Water Splash" of Mr. La Thangue, and examples of many artists such as Mr. Stott, Mr. Tuke, and Mr. Stanhope Forbes. The list is not one that should set the Academy a-trembling.

significance. Among the older pictures, Alma-Tadema's "Sculpture Gallery" will be one of the most interesting and problematic lots, for its fate will show if this artist's reputation has withstood the damaging impression created by the last Winter Exhibition at Burlington House. But the important works of Millais and Burne-Jones are sure to redress the balance, if Alma-Tadema and Abbey drop in the scale.

Collections, whether in the making or the dispersing, are the interest of the moment. Dublin seems at last to be taking its opportunity, and Sir Hugh Lane's pictures, seriously. The idea of a bridge-gallery is fantastic enough on paper to prove really interesting in stone. If the city is really to have a new way across the Liffey in the place of the present mean toll-bridge, it is not wholly wild to believe that it would be possible to follow the Florentine model and make a low gallery running from one bank to the other. The idea seems to have originated with Mr. Lutyens.



UGANDA'S ROYAL RESIDENCE; KING DAUDI IN HIS PALACE AT MENGU.

of "the rooms." Once they were pictures of the year, now they are pictures of other years. Each canvas had, in its turn, an importance of its own in the artist's studio, at the Academy Private View, and in the papers. Now it has the importance of such time as it takes to put it up and knock it down again in King Street.

But for all that, the McCulloch sale will be a time of triumphs as well as of humiliations. The collection contains many things that are wanted at the moment. Six paintings and drawings by Mr. Sargent figured in the McCulloch Winter Exhibition four years ago; and the difficulty among collectors is, as a rule, to find any single Sargent on the market. The large "On His Holiday; Salmon Fishing in Norway," is a most characteristic example of the painter's large brushwork, and important enough to take a place in any of the several galleries at present eager to fill a gap among their moderns. Less bright is the prospect of the E. A. Abbays. The "Richard Duke of Gloucester and the Lady Anne" made a vast

Heart-burnings there may be among the masters of Scotch mists. But even for "Caledonia Stern and Wild," "The Sack of Morocco by the Almohades," and a famous "Judgment of Paris" there is the sporting chance of high prices, or, if not high prices, there is the chance that good things will go cheap. Christie's is a market wherein dealers buy; it is the haunt of bargain-hunters, and although any decided depreciation of the McCulloch Collection as a whole would represent a real revision of values, a few low prices must not be regarded by the



VISITING ENGLAND THIS MONTH; KING DAUDI OF UGANDA (AS A BOY), WITH HIS BROTHER AND SISTER.

King Daudi of Uganda, who is now a tall young man of eighteen, left Kampala on May 6 on his journey to England, which he regards as an educational tour. He has been under the care of an English tutor, Mr. J. Storrack, and is described by Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, who visited him last year, as most enlightened and intelligent, and keen on sport. In his palace at Kampala he has a model aeroplane, and he expressed a wish to fly in a real one. As a minor King Daudi has been under the regency of three native chiefs.

The main objection, among citizens who look at sunsets, seems to be that a view of the river, the sky, and a brewery would be threatened by the new bridge.—E. M.

The main objection, among citizens who look at sunsets, seems to be that a view of the river, the sky, and a brewery would be threatened by the new bridge.—E. M.

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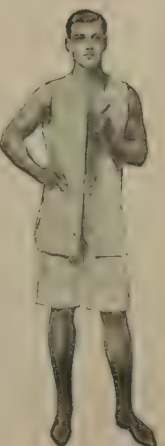
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"A SMALL BOY AND OTHERS."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY usually errs on the side of the matter-of-fact and the commonplace. The self-historian is apt to chronicle small beer, in the form of incident and conversation, which is of interest to himself but not always to his readers. The "facts of his career" are commonly stated with great fulness and exactitude. It is rather the other way with Mr. Henry James's early reminiscences, recorded in "A Small Boy and Others" (Macmillan). One feels in reading it that one would be grateful for a few straightforward sentences of plain fact and explicit history,

is, we get the commentary, as it were, without the text, or rather we have to extract the text in little pieces from an overwhelming mass of commentary. This result is due partly to the author's characteristic discursive and leisurely method, and partly to the arrangement of the book in the matter of chapter-titles and page-headings. Any narrative, whether fact or fiction, can be greatly brightened by picturesque headings as it moves along. They stimulate the reader's curiosity and expectation. Here, however, the chapters are merely numbered, and not much broken into paragraphs, while the title of the work is repeated on every page, and it becomes slightly

may find it rather baulking and tedious, nevertheless cannot but be struck by the wonderfully vivid felicity of many incidental sketches of character and scene. It is not such passages that will be a stumbling-block, but some in which the author burrows into tortuous mines of retrospective self-analysis, or pursues old emotions and impressions along interminable avenues of memory. His method is an infinite elaboration of abstract detail, and, as he says, "From the moment it is a question of projecting a picture, no particle that counts for memory or is appreciable to the spirit can be too tiny." But it is hardly necessary, at this time of day, to explain the Henry



MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT THROUGH SNOW-DRIFTS, THE "BLEICHERT" WIRE ROPEWAY AT A COLORADO GOLD-MINE.

One of the most interesting transport plants in existence is the "Bleichert" wire ropeway at the Gold Prince Mines, near Animas Forks, Colorado, made by Adolf Bleichert and Co., of Leipzig-Gohlis. It runs from the mines down to the angle station at a distance of 8250 feet with a moderate fall, and then to the mill, 4400 feet away, with a fall of nearly 1000 feet. The weight of the descending cars keeps the line running, but a 40-h.p. motor is used to overcome starting resistances, and to draw the cars through snow-drifts, which are so big that they would block an ordinary railway for part of the year.

indicating the stages in his life's journey which the book traverses. Dates are few and far between, and information as to the sequence of events and the identity of places and people has to be disentangled with difficulty from a ravel of reflections and allusions. If such matters of time and place had been briefly summarised in an introduction, or at the beginning of each chapter, it would have added immensely to the interest of the book, which would then form an illuminating commentary on the events. As it

monotonous to encounter the words, "A Small Boy and Others" over four hundred times. These, of course, are minor and external matters, yet they do make a difference to the attractions of a book. As regards the main matter of the narrative itself, there will perhaps be differences of opinion among readers. Admirers of the Henry James style, who are familiar with his books and his personality, and that of his brother, the late Professor, will find it extremely interesting, and even those who, for reasons suggested,

James manner. He explains it himself more or less in Chapter XXIX: "I feel that much might be made of my memories of Boulogne-sur-Mer had I but here left room for the vast little subject; in which I should probably, once started, wander to and fro as exploringly, as perceivingly, as discoveringly, I am fairly tempted to call it, as might really give the measure of my small operations at the time." Those who like the method will like the book.



MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING NEAR "THE QUEEN OF THE PYRENEES", ON THE PIC DE MAUPAS, NEAR LUCHON.

The Pic de Maupas, over 10,000 feet high, is one of the splendid groups of peaks that enclose the valley of the Lys, near Luchon, in the department of Hautes Pyrénées, one of the fairest regions in Europe. Not far away is the huge mass of the Maladetta, whose principal peak, the Néthou (over 11,000 feet), is the highest in the Pyrenees. From the grandeur of its surroundings, and the world-wide fame of its thermal springs, Luchon has been called "the Queen of the Pyrenees." It is easily reached by the Paris-Orleans Railway.

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C. H., of Watford, writes:—"I have much pleasure in informing you I have received great benefit from Antexema. My face was covered with eczema, but on using your preparation for three days it left my face perfectly clear and free from eruption."

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CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

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Why allow your child to be annoyed in later life by outstanding ears, when you can easily prevent it now? Get the Claxton Ear-Cap, and let it be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and any tendency to ugly ears will soon be corrected. The pressure exerted is imperceptible, but thoroughly effective, and the

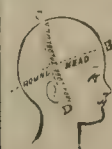


cartilages of the ear are gently moulded while they are pliable, and beautiful, well-placed ears in adult life are thus ensured. In addition, the Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the hair tangling during sleep, and causes the child to breathe

through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause in chest and throat troubles. Patronised by the nobility, gentry and medical profession. The

CLAXTON EAR-CAP

is the recognised standard appliance, and is made in twenty-one sizes, and directions for measurement are given at foot. The Claxton Ear-Cap may be obtained of all chemists, stores, and outfitters; and purchasers should look for the little silky gauze diamond on the ear shown in illustration above. To order direct fill up and forward form below.



Special Order Form.

To L. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

Herewith please find remittance for 4/- for the Claxton Patent Ear-Cap. The measurement right round head touching points A and B is..... and from lobe to lobe of ears marked D, touching at point C, is.....

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are a perfect shield from rain and enable you to face any storm with safety.

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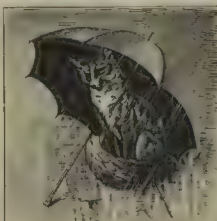
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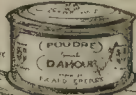
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is a power in the hands of the intelligent man or woman because it can be made to suit infant, invalid or aged person. Benger's is prepared with fresh new milk as directed, and forms a delicious food cream.

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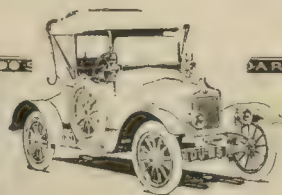
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Clubs at Play.

Disputes on matters of policy within the ranks of the clubs fortunately do not affect the sporting side of things. The programme of the Inter-Club Meeting and Gala Day of the Associated Clubs, which is to take place at Brooklands on May 31, has just been issued, and the events

highly efficient cars. The next event on the programme is a Relay Race for teams of two standard cars the combined rating of which is not in excess of 50, entered by Associated Clubs, and owned and driven by private competitors. Then comes an All-Comers' Cycle-car Handicap, which ought to be a very interesting event; a Motor-Cycle Inter-Club Team Race, for teams of three machines entered by clubs affiliated to the A.C.U. This also should be interesting, as the teams must consist of one single-cylinder machine, with engine up to 500 cc., one multi-cylinder machine up to 750 cc., and one passenger vehicle up to 1000 cc., all to be standard touring machines, fully equipped for the road. Next follows an Open Motor-Car Handicap for cars which have been timed to cover a flying lap at over sixty miles per hour; a skilful driving race and hill-climb combined; the finish being supplied by a blindfold driving competition.

There is just one remark to be made in connection with this full and interesting programme, and that is that it shows very little variation from those of previous years. All the events are old acquaintances, and it seems rather a pity that something new could not have been devised to enhance the interest. However, perhaps it does not matter a great deal. The principal use of these annual "Gala Days" is to bring the clubs more closely into personal touch with each other, and to introduce and foster a spirit of healthy emulation between them. So long as that object is achieved, the manner of its doing is, perhaps, a minor consideration.

The Imports of American Cars.

Some statistics of considerable interest concerning the export of motor-cars from the United States to the United Kingdom appeared in a recent issue of one of the leading American automobile journals. Two tables were included, one being a comparison between the exports for February 1912 and the same month of the current year, and the other for the eight months ending with the two months already mentioned. If the figures are to be taken as authentic—and they appear to have been compiled from official sources—it is evident that imports of American motor-vehicles into this country are on the wane. In

both number and value, the cars sent from America to this country between July and February last show a decided falling-off as compared with a similar period twelve months earlier. As a matter of fact, the figures for the eight months ending with February 1913 indicate that a decrease of practically one-third in complete cars shipped to this country took place.

These statistics are somewhat startling, inasmuch as they are so unexpected. To judge by the number of American cars to be seen on the roads now, it would be a safe inference to draw that imports were steadily on the up-grade, and this, in spite of all the figures, I believe to be the case. The explanation of the seeming paradox lies, I think, in the fact that two of the largest importing concerns—Ford and Buick—have ceased getting their cars over in a completed state, and now import them in the shape of parts, which are assembled here into chassis form and then completed with English-built bodies. I should say that these two concerns alone would more than account



BY WARWICK'S STONED WALLS: A 159-H.P. R.H. CAR OUTSIDE THE CASTLE

The two-seater R.H. Model de Luxe is sold by Messrs. Byrom and Co., of 85, Great Portland Street, London, W., the sole concessionaires for this car in the British Isles, at the moderate price of £225

scheduled look like producing an excellent and interesting day's sport. They include a hill-climb for teams of four standard touring-cars the combined R.A.C. rating of which is not more than 100, entered by Associated Clubs. A salutary provision is included this year, to the effect that at least three cars of each team must be owned and driven by private competitors. This will prevent this contest from being in the nature of the walk-over it has been in previous years for one or two clubs which have the luck to number among their members prominent racing men with



IN THE ROB ROY COUNTRY: AN ARGYLL CAR ON THE SHORE OF LOCH ARD, WITH BEN LOMOND IN THE BACKGROUND, AND NEAR THE FAMOUS "CLACHAN OF AHERFOYLE."

for the one-third falling-off which is noted by the American journal from which the statistics are taken. It would be interesting now if the same authority would give us the

(Continued overleaf)



Most Tyres have two Lives

The Life of your Tyres depends upon the treatment you give them. Avoid under-inflation, contact with oil or grease, too sudden application of the brakes or too rapid starting and you will considerably increase their mileage.

Continental

Three-Ribbed Tyres

are moulded in one piece. Their tread can therefore never work loose from their extra heavy casing. Only the best Egyptian Cotton is employed for this foundation, which allows the worn-down tyre being

Re-treaded.

This enables you to obtain a further considerable mileage out of the repaired Cover—its second Life. If a Cover is beyond satisfactory Repair, we make a generous allowance on a new Cover in Replacement, but

We repair any Make of Tyres

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CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER Co., (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 3/4, Thurloe Place, London, S.W.

"Continental" Motor-Cycle Tyres are of the same excellence.

SIX OWNERS

of

ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH CARS

wrote this advertisement.



THE Armstrong-Whitworth Car which I have had over three years, has covered between 30,000 and 40,000 miles, has never stopped owing to mechanical defect, and is still running well.

I congratulate you.

A. S.,
Helme Bank,
Kendal.



I purchased an Armstrong-Whitworth Car from Messrs. Golightly Bros., Sheffield, in the latter part of 1910. I have covered over 30,000 miles with it. I thought I would send the car to Golightly's Garage for them to examine, overhaul, and replace, or renew, any working parts showing signs of failure. Imagine my surprise when I heard nothing needed replacing or renewing, not even a nut. Really, I was told, it was equal to new.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. R. T.



I bought an Armstrong-Whitworth Car nearly two years ago, and have accomplished 35,000 miles over all kinds of roads without a single mechanical stop. I think it a very fine performance.

Yours faithfully,

D. P.,
Pannard House,
Sevenoaks.



I took delivery of an Armstrong-Whitworth Car in March, 1911, and after running almost 20,000 miles I thought it might interest you to know how the car has behaved. Never once have I had a stoppage (tyre trouble excepted). The engine is running as quietly and as smoothly as the day I got the car.

During the latter part of last month it was my intention to have the car thoroughly overhauled, but after seeing the condition of the back axle and differential I at once saw that such a thing was unnecessary. Parts that I had expected to see showing signs of wear only appeared "polished," after all the work they had done. I have never had to renew a single part during the time, the plugs even being the original ones.

T. G. A.,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.



I take this opportunity of writing to tell you of my entire satisfaction with the Armstrong-Whitworth Car that I bought from you in October, 1909. The car weighs in all about 28½ cwt.

It has now run 28,500 miles over some of the worst roads in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria for hire work.

After doing 25,000 miles in 14 months I took the engine to pieces. Every wearing part throughout the car was found to be in perfect order, none of the gears showing the slightest sign of wear.

After using the car about 24,000 miles I was offered three-quarters of the original cost for it by a gentleman who had travelled with me and seen its wonderful power and durability.

A. F. D. W.,
42, Victoria Street,
Sydney.



I think I have given my Armstrong-Whitworth car a good trial, and must tell you how pleased I am with her. She weighs 27½ cwt. I have run her over 7000 miles. The tyres on the front wheels have never been changed, and look good enough for another 1000; the back tyres did just under 4000 miles. I have not yet put a spanner to her, and I may say she runs as sweet as the day I took delivery. The clutch action is quite smooth, she takes the drive and glides away with remarkable sweetness. The engine power is remarkable, the steering is very light; the springing is also very satisfactory. You are quite at liberty to refer anyone to me or make what use you like of this as a testimonial.

B. J. R.,
Dorset House,
Weymouth.

Write to-day for a free copy of our new illustrated and informative Catalogue. It will interest you.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,
Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LONDON: 3, Blenheim Street, Bond Street, W.

MANCHESTER: 114, Deansgate.

Continued.] figures relating to complete cars and components. The story would then read quite differently.

Motor Legislation at the Cape.

Cape Colony is in process of revising its laws affecting the use of the motor vehicle, and a correspondent has favoured me with a draft of the proposed new law, which is distinctly interesting to the British motorist. Of the several points which are worthy of notice, the chief is the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the speed-limit. On all roads more than three miles away from a municipal area a speed of thirty miles an hour is to be permitted. This, while I do not think it is as satisfactory as the abolition of all arbitrary restrictions on speed, is a very reasonable compromise, and far better than our own out-of-date limit of ten miles an hour less—a limit which

than twenty miles an hour. Here again is shown the futility of the arbitrary limit. If a place is really dangerous, then twenty miles an hour is far too fast a speed. If it is not, then there is no need to drop the maximum below the statutory thirty. How much simpler it would be to say that no one should drive at a speed or in a manner to cause danger to the public, and to leave figures out of it altogether.

In one respect the new Cape law differs materially from our own, and that is in the institution of an examination as to competency of all applicants for licenses to drive motor-vehicles. This is a procedure which has been urged upon the Government here for years past, but hitherto the authorities have turned a deaf ear to the arguments of those who are pressing for it. Personally, I am dead against the compulsory examination on the ground that it would mean yet more vexation to the motorist, while it would not help in the matter of the safety of the highways. There are other points of interest in the new law, but they are minor ones, and therefore do not require reference.

More Michelin Hints.

Messrs. Michelin have sent me a copy of the Michelin Instruction Plates (Series 2), which convey a

wealth of information upon how not to treat pneumatic

tyres. Illustrated with engravings showing covers and tubes which have suffered as a result of accident or carelessness, the

booklet is really valuable to the motorist, and I advise every reader to write to Messrs. Michelin and get it.

W. WHITTALL.

Mr. W. G.

Tuck's 11-hp

Humber created

considerable at-

tention at the

race meeting held

at Brooklands on

Whit Monday by its splendid perform-

ance in the two

were the seventy

events in which it competed. These

miles per hour Long Handicap, in

miles per hour Short Handicap, in which it was second,

being beaten only by a higher-powered car to which

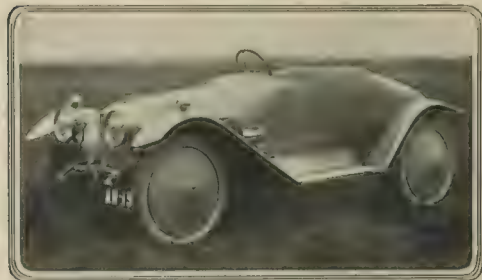
it had to concede thirty seconds' start in three miles.



AN OFFICIAL INSPECTION BY MOTOR: THE JUDGES AT THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR PARADE PASSING ALONG THE RANKS IN A DAIMLER SALOON 'BUS.

The recent Commercial Motor Parade took place in Grosvenor Road, near the Tate Gallery. Three Daimler lorries exhibited by Messrs. Lovell and Christmas attracted much attention.

which the Humber was first, at a speed of 67½ miles per hour, beating cars of much higher power; and the seventy



BUILT FOR A CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE BY MESSRS. MANN, EGERTON, AND CO., OF NORWICH: A RACY TWO-SEATER ON AN AUSTRO-DAIMLER CHASSIS.

Everything connected with the body is streamline, and the pointed wings, disc-wheels, whale-nose back, etc., give the car a very racy appearance.

is disregarded by everybody. I do not want to be misunderstood in my opposition to speed-limits, and would not have it thought that I advocate unlimited license for the road hog. My contention has always been that there is only one measure of offence—driving to the common danger, irrespective of whether the speed at the time be five miles an hour or fifty. It is possible to be just as much a menace to public safety at the one as at the other, which argues that the speed-limit *per se* is of no protective value at all, while it acts in too many cases simply as a harassment to the careful and considerate driver.

The next point of interest is one relating to speed at dangerous corners, cross-roads, and "precipitous places"—the Cape draftsmen have followed the phrasing of our own Motor-Car Act pretty closely. Lower limits may be imposed after inquiry analogous to the procedure of our own Local Government Board in similar matters, but in no case will such limit of speed be set at a lower figure



ABOUT TO START FOR A RACE IN ITALY: A FLEET OF RUDGE MOTOR-BICYCLES.

Rudge motor-bicycles have recently met with much success in races in Italy. The riders seen above are (from left to right): Messrs. A. J. MacDonagh, C. L. Scott, J. A. Neumann, S. A. Rowlandson, E. Vailati, Fosatti, and E. Merchia.

SAFETY ON

PALMER CORD MOTOR TYRES

The following extract from the *Academy* is of vital importance to every motorist. —

"... the fact that out of all the accidents and fatalities which have occurred on the road through the bursting of tyres, there is, so far as we know, not a single instance on record in which such an accident has been caused through the bursting of a Palmer. These famous tyres may, and do, cost more than others, but many will consider that the assurance of safety which accompanies their use constitutes an ample *quid pro quo* for the difference in price."

The Academy, 26/4/13.

May we send you a little book telling why Palmer Cord Tyres are the safest and most efficient?

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Q. "We must confess that seldom, if ever, has our experience brought to us such a pleasant surprise. . . . We use the term surprise, not because we expected to be otherwise than pleased, but because the running of the car is something that really is in our opinion quite beyond anything that we had reason to conceive in advance.

Q. "The Metallurgique cars have always been good, but there has never been one that we have driven with such genuine delight in the sensation that can alone be produced by a thoroughbred, as the 20/40 h.p. model.

Q. "What it is about this Metallurgique that is so fascinating is somewhat difficult to describe, but the fact remains that of four people seated in the car, every one volunteered a verdict that it was quite unusually good."

We have satisfied such an exacting critic as "The Auto" — we shall be delighted to have the opportunity of making you enthusiastic too.



VAN DEN PLAS
CARRIAGE WORK
is one of the things
behind the Metallurgique radiator which none can equal, though many imitate.

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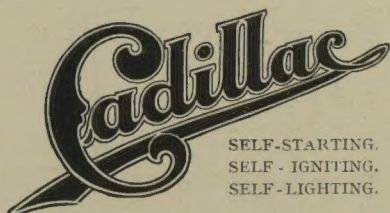
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SELF-IGNITING.
SELF-LIGHTING.

"A FINE
CAR."—*Bystander.*

In the *Bystander*, May 7th, 1913, the Motoring Editor,
Mr. Alex. J. M. Gray, writes:

"The Cadillac is a fine car, however regarded. The unflinching certainty of its electrical self-starter, which provides all current for as complete an equipment of lamps as the most critical could desire, is quite extra to the exceptional engineering incorporated in its chassis. The fact that so few British cars feature a self-starting apparatus of this calibre seems to me to be an additional and quite unnecessary handicap upon the home product in the competitive field. Undoubtedly, self-starters have got to come, and the pioneer position of the Cadillac in this regard gives it a considerable advantage. That apart, it is a notably flexible, powerful, smooth-running, and wholly efficient car of four cylinders, rated at 30 h.p., but actually developing 50 h.p."

F. S. BENNETT, Ltd. (Cadillac Motors Ltd.),

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on the
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stubborn things.**

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have no hesitation in guaranteeing this
assertion to be **absolutely true** in the case
of the NEW

14-18 h.p. ADLER

1913 MODEL with SUPERB

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We invite you to take a trial run and
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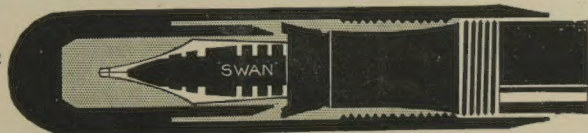
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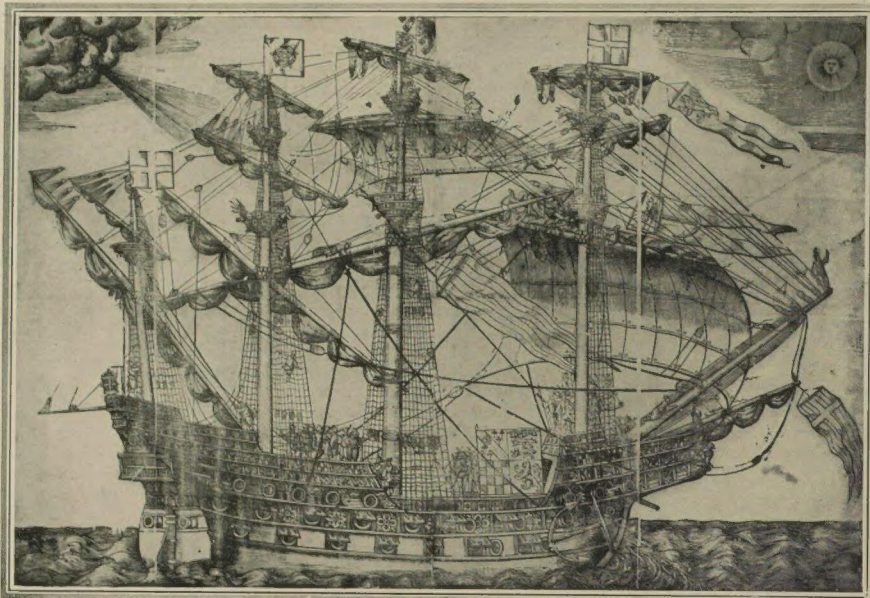
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THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH PATRIOTISM.

TO write sanely and soberly about patriotism is as hard a task as any man of letters can undertake, and Mr. Esmé Wingfield Stratford, author of the "History of English Patriotism" (John Lane) has rushed in where many would fear to tread. He is an extremely well-read man, and wields a fluent pen, but one may read his two bulky volumes with considerable interest, with admiration, and yet without conviction. That he is an earnest thinker is undoubted, that many of his unconventional readings of English political history have a certain appeal may be allowed, but it is to be feared that he does not quite overcome the initial difficulty of concise definition. The whole subject of nationality, upon which, in no small measure, patriotism depends, bristles with unsolved, one might almost say insoluble, difficulties, and these will not be greatly helped by *ex parte* statements. Is the patriotic idea permanent, or is it rather the outcome of national youth, of insecurity in the past, and uncertainty in the present and future? Is it for the good of humanity at large that patriotism should be pressed beyond the strict limits that are necessary for the preservation and progress of a country or an ideal? Here are questions to which Mr. Stratford's curious combination of mysticism, dogmatism, and poetry returns no answer capable of satisfying the normal man who has his finger upon the pulse of mundane affairs. In the end the author is seen to have given us a history of English political progress written in a spirit with which he is frankly well content. But it is a narrative that has no more than a small practical value and takes little or no account of the world we live in. One would hesitate to say that the facts of history have been deliberately distorted to justify the author's theories, but the effect of

much that he writes is to occasion, if not to justify, such a belief. Mr. Stratford has chosen to stand upon a very high plane and to breathe rarefied air; his contempt for materialism is carried too far; and his view of the motives that have influenced statesmen and soldiers suggests that his deep and wide reading has failed largely of effect. It is reasonable to believe that his mental attitude will commend itself to few. The English are a self-restrained and confident people, little given to introspection, intolerant

for peace, progress, alliance, or the impartial conduct of great imperial affairs. There was, of course, a time when a man's love of his country was limited by the fact that he knew no others, and a great number of the philosophers, poets, statesmen and warriors upon whose evidence Mr. Stratford relies belonged to that time, from which, indeed, we are only now emerging. To-day the tendency of many minds is to enlarge the sphere, and, while maintaining love and reverence for the country of their birth, to see in a larger love for all mankind the beginnings of a solution of some of the greatest difficulties that beset the world. In view of this tendency, so hopeful and so undeniable, much of Mr. Stratford's teaching and many of his dogmas seem curiously retrograde. We venture to believe that they will find few adherents among those leaders of modern thought who peruse the author's clever, conscientious, but all too lengthy volumes.



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of mysticism, and happily incapable of flamboyant expression save at long intervals. They have not, and surely few could wish them to have, the view of patriotism that is Mr. Stratford's; for such a view could hardly make

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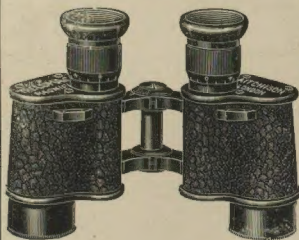
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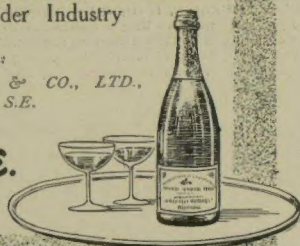
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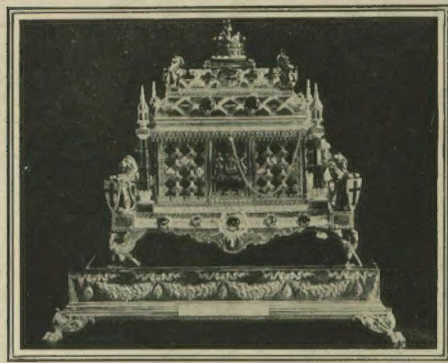
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of the fifth MARQUESS OF SLIGO, of Westport House, co. Mayo, and 41, Eccleston Square, who died on March 13, is proved by the widow, and his sons, the present Marquess and Lord Arthur Howe Browne, the value of



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the unsettled estate amounting to £70,166. The testator gives various shares and sums of money, and the use of 41, Eccleston Square to his wife; his real estate at Westport to the present Marquess; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his younger children. His marriage settlement funds, subject to the life interest of the Marchioness, go to his younger children.

The will and codicils of MRS. MARIANNE DRABBLE, of Meadow Brow, Alderley Edge, Chester, widow, are proved by William Percy Drabble, son, Herbert Turner Jones, and Thomas Gray Hill, the value of the property being £171,064. The testatrix gives £50 each to the executors;

£50 each to her god-children; £25 each to her grand-children; £100 to her maid Anna Dutton; and the residue to her children William Percy, Emelia Constance Furbur, Agatha Turner Jones, Ernest Dorrington, Mabel Davies Hill, and Hilda Brownell Drabble.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1910) of SIR WALTER JOHNSON, of The Cedars, Upper Clapton, who died on Dec. 27, is proved by William Norman Williamson, the value of the property being £31,457 os. 6d. The testator gives £400 to W. N. Williamson; £200 to William Morley Wood; £100 to Miss Edith Park; and the residue as to one-eighth each to his daughters Florence Wood, Gertrude Louise Williamson, Hilda Marion, and Constance Gwendoline, and two-eighths each to his sons Sidney William Johnson and Captain Walter Russell Johnson.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1909) of the REV. ARTHUR HENRY STANTON, "Father Stanton," of the Clergy House, St. Alban's, Holborn, who died on March 28, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £26,186. He gives £5000 in trust for his sister Maria Cecilia Swire and her children; £200 to Walter Schroder; £200 and his plate to Arthur William Stanton; £200 and his ecclesiastical books, papers, and ornaments to the Rev. Samuel Swire; and any money he may become entitled to under the will of Miss

Fyffe, not already disposed of, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Albans, provided the service is carried on in the same manner as in his lifetime. The residuary property he leaves in trust for his sister Emily Rose Stanton for life, and subject thereto, £2000 is left to each of his nieces Catherine H. Stanton and Helen Rose Stanton; £1000 to his niece Edith Mary Marshall; and the residue to his nephews Walter Charles Stanton and Arthur William Stanton.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Sydney William Jackson, 7, Union Court, E.C., and 69, Sydenham Hill	£60,860
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